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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 8 and 9.

632 Cargo Ships for U. S.; Milk Route Merging Urged; Hainan Missionaries Slain

The World's Day—January 17, 1942

Washington: 632 Cargo Ships Negotiated For

The Maritime Commission announced it had negotiated contracts for construction of 632 additional merchant vessels, bringing its program up to President Roosevelt's request for 8,000,000 dead-weight tons of shipping this year, and 10,000,000 next year. All the vessels will be of the emergency type known as Liberty ships, will cost about $1,110,000,000, and will be all completed by the end of 1943.

A Japanese submarine, the Navy disclosed, tried and failed to ram a Coast Guard lifeboat launched into heavy seas to rescue survivors of the tanker Emidio, shelled and torpedoed off the northern California coast Dec. 20.

William S. Knudsen, given the rank of Lieutenant General, was named Director of Production for the War Department by President Roosevelt who called the former General Motors chief "one of the great production men of the world."

The new National War Labor Board announced it would act only for the "final determination" of disputes "which cannot be settled by mediation or voluntary arbitration." It also decided against the appointment at this time of "umpires" to handle labor disputes.

New England: Merging of Milk Deliveries Due

Merging of milk deliveries to eliminate duplication costs and conserve tires predicted by Massachusetts dairymen.

Washington authorities refuted published statements in New England that building materials would be "frozen" by the OPM.

Suez and Singapore were linked as Axis objectives by S. K. Ratcliffe, speaking at The Twentieth Century Association. [Page 2.]

Hainan: American Missionaries Executed

All American missionaries on the island of Hainan, off the China coast, were slain by the Japanese at the outbreak of war, Chinese advices said. [Page 7.]

Russia: Picked German Divisions Repelled

German counterattacks by picked divisions from a 100,000-man army at the tip of the Mozhaisk salient on the central front were repulsed, the Soviet Information Bureau said.

The Red Army is seeking to wipe out the invaders bestriding the Moscow-Smolensk highway at a point 57 miles west of the Capital.

Soviet reports told of continued battering of Axis positions from the Arctic Fisher Peninsula to the Crimea, of direct assaults upon defenses of Taganrog and Kharkov, and of heavy fighting around strategic Kursk.

National: C. I. O. Asks Share in Planning

Recognition of labor as an "equal partner" with the right to participate in shaping policies and making decisions in the war effort was sought from President Roosevelt by the National Maritime Union, of the C. I. O., at New York.

Men in the News: Churchill Back in England

Prime Minister Churchill returned to England.

Sir Stafford Cripps has relinquished the post of British Ambassador to Moscow. [Pages 1 and 6.]

In Northern India, Gen. Sir Alan Fleming Hartley was named Commander taking the post vacated when Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell became Commander in Chief in the Southwest Pacific.

Africa: Axis Stronghold Falls to British

Halfaya Pass, Axis stronghold on the Egyptian-Libyan desert frontier, fell to Imperial siege troops with the unconditional surrender of more than 5,500 of its hard-pressed garrison.

British thus smashed a German-Italian attempt to parallel the British holdout stand at Tobruk—and thus, too, the British won access to the main coastal route of supply to their advance assault forces which have pursued the main body of the Axis forces 300 miles farther west.

Other Fronts: Heavy Air Losses for Nazis

Axis air losses—exclusive of the Russian front—doubled those of Britain up to the end of 1941. [Page 8.]

The Trawler Lady Shirley which sank the German submarine U-111 on Oct. 4 is overdue and considered lost, the Authority announced.

Bomb bursts in the Calais area indicated that the RAF again was pounding German invasion bases along the French coast.

Three Axis merchantmen have been seized by a Free French destroyer in a raid on the harbor of Santa Isabel, in nonbelligerent Spain's island of Fernando Poo, off the west coast of Africa, a Madrid newspaper asserted.

War in Pacific: Gain in Malaya by Japan

Southwest Pacific

Japanese crossing of the Muar River put the invaders on the Malaya Peninsula within 90 miles of Singapore.

Japanese were also attacking British and Chinese troops in Burma apparently driving toward Tavoy, important tin center. [Page 1.]

Sixteen high-flying Japanese bombers caused slight damage at the harbor works of Amboina, naval and air base in the Molucca group, and killed a civilian while machine-gunning two places near by, the Netherlands Indies Command said.

In the Philippines

A heavy Japanese attack was reported in progress against the right flank of General MacArthur's forces in the Bataan Peninsula north of Manila. [Page 18.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR WARMER RAIN COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N. E. Builders Assured About House Supplies

Homes already building are to get needed wares for completion, Government says.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Contrary to warnings by Federal Government officials throughout New England, the Office of Production Management will not "freeze" building materials and leave local builders out "in the cold" without facilities for finishing homes already under construction. Furthermore, private operators can get all the priority materials they want to put up low-cost houses if they show they mean business.

This pronouncement was made today by Sumner D. Hersey, Executive Vice-President of the Associated Home Builders of Massachusetts in a telegram to The Christian Science Monitor from Washington, following an interview with Kent J. Owens, assistant to the Housing Priorities Director.

The ruling means that builders who have started houses in Greater Boston, for instance, even though these houses range in the $10,000 to $20,000 price brackets, will be able to finish their construction. It also means that all private operators in good standing will be able to obtain priority materials for future building in the $6,000 class or under.

Will Not Be 'Frozen'

Mr. Owens' statement was hailed here as a welcomed refutation of warnings made at a building conference in Boston last week to the effect that building materials would soon be "frozen" by the OPM. Many local contractors saw themselves facing bankruptcy as the result of such action.

Mr. Hersey said that he had obtained his information point blank from Mr. Owens in reply to his query concerning the dangers threatening New England builders. As for building low cost homes, Mr. Owens said:

"The operative builder, developing under the liberalized Federal Housing Authority's defense housing plan, and willing to start and complete in short order a home building program, can be assured that our facilities and adequate critical list materials immediately will be available."

Agency's Report Pledged

An electrifying note was interjected into a session of the National Home Builders Conference here when Frank A. Vanderlip, Jr., Co-ordinator of Private Construction, speaking for Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, pledged the support of his agency for legislation in Congress which would liberalize the Federal Housing Administration procedure to put the private builder on parity with the publicly-financed housing program in the acceleration of new-house construction in defense areas.

The conference closed with a general decision to maintain a Washington collaboration with Federal authorities to insure final consummation of the general program, with particular effort to be exerted in riveting the FHA's promise to recognize existing costs in the new-house valuations produced by private builders.

Japanese 50 Miles From Singapore; Churchill Home After Atlantic Flight; Rio Parley Seeks Use of Axis Ships

At least 19 nations expected to support joint severance of relations with Axis.

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin-American expert of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 17—Immediate seizure and use by the American Republics of all Axis merchant ships now immobilized in their ports—about 270,000 tons of vitally needed bottoms—is under discussion here as one of the quickest ways to relieve the most urgent economic situation confronting the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Full details of resolutions presented before the hopper closed last night are locked under the ban of official secrecy until after Monday. But the general lines disclosed reveal the following list of concrete actions offered for adoption:

Major issues—Overshadowing all else, but conditioned by other issues, especially by economic defense which is recognized as depending at present on ships even more than on production, is the stand to be taken toward the war.

Authoritative indications point to the adoption by at least 19 nations, and possibly by Argentina and Chile as well, of a declaration for a United American severance of diplomatic relations with all members of the Axis. The Dominican Republic is not pushing its original project for a joint declaration of war by the 11 nonbelligerent American nations. The general feeling in Rio is that full war is hazardous and possibly unnecessary at this time for countries far from the protection of the United States.

The second major issue is the settlement of the Peru-Ecuador boundary dispute. Assurances were given the conference yesterday by Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, that a formula is being worked out. He reported that the century-old boundary dispute was "never so close to solution as now."

Other issues: 1. Economic defense. Underlying the hesitations of Argentina, Chile and some other countries to enter the war or sever all relations with the Axis is the fear of reprisals against the slender sea communication on which South America is almost entirely dependent for its livelihood. Hence the importance of the proposal to use idle German, Italian, and other ships with just compensation. This procedure is well established under international law.

2. Convoys. Chile especially is insistent on adequate United States naval assistance before exposing its ships to submarines or raiders along the extensive Pacific coast. Other maritime countries share Chile's desire for maximum security before setting out on a course from which there is no turning back.

3. Curbing subversive forces. The United States is taking the lead in resolutions for cutting the last remaining radio, telegraph, and telephone links of Axis members

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

On the Front in Malaya

Above: Australian troops are shown training in Malaya to resist the Japanese drive on Singapore. Here they are shown beaching a small craft after crossing a stream during maneuvers. Below: The main points of the Japanese attacks on the Malay peninsula are shown.

Prime Minister likely to radiocast report of U. S. trip—Cabinet shakeup looms.

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill stepped prosaically from a train this afternoon, home from a history-making visit to the United States and Canada, after having flown the Atlantic from Bermuda to Plymouth.

The Prime Minister and four of his chief lieutenants made the long over-water jump from the Western Hemisphere in the four-engined flying boat Berwick of the British Airways which was skippered by the veteran pilot, Capt. J. C. Kelly Rogers.

It was expected that Mr. Churchill would radiocast a report to the Empire soon, possibly tomorrow night.

The Prime Minister said the party had a comfortable trip and covered 3,287 miles in 18 hours in the flying boat.

His departure from Plymouth was held up about 20 minutes until a missing large black bag—contents secret—was found.

During the absence of the Prime Minister from London, sudden reverses in the Far East precipitated press demands for, and widespread rumors of, Cabinet changes. These problems, it was believed, will get the Prime Minister's first attention.

A stormy session of Parliament has been predicted, with a possible question of confidence if the criticism of the Malayan campaign becomes too severe or if his expected Government changes prompt additional criticism.

Cripps Resigns

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced that Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Soviet Russia, is relinquishing his post "at his own request" and that Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, now Britain's envoy to Chungking, has been designated to succeed him.

Sir Horace Seymour, Assistant Undersecretary of State in the Foreign Office, has been named as the new Ambassador to China.

Sir Stafford, it was said authoritatively, will return to England in the near future. It is expected that he may be given an important appointment.

Muar River crossed by invaders as British planes blast troop barges.

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (Official broadcast recorded by AP)—A Domei dispatch from Malaya claimed today that Japanese forces had broken through Australian defense lines and advanced in the Batu Pahat sector 50 miles northwest of Singapore.

SINGAPORE, Jan. 17 (AP)—Japanese soldiers pounding into Johore State toward a major battle for Singapore have gained a foothold on the south bank of the Muar River, 50 miles from Singapore Island, and have pushed forward elements to the junction city of Gemas, the British acknowledged today.

The communiqué did not say where the Muar crossing was made but it added that the British bombers dealt out devastation on troop-laden launches and barges near the mouth of the stream, which empties into Malacca Strait about 100 miles northwest of the city of Singapore.

[In London a military commentator said the Muar River crossing meant the Japanese had pushed a spearhead closer to Singapore than at any time since the invasion was launched. He emphasized this did not mean the Japanese were in control of the entire southern bank and indicated that the British were putting up stubborn resistance.]

Singapore Bombed

On the home front, more than 70 Japanese planes raided the Singapore area in two attacks and the Far East command said preliminary reports showed civilian casualties amounted to about 150. One Japanese plane was reported shot down, two more probably downed and two damaged.

But the main theater of fighting suddenly shifted to the western coastal areas along the Strait of Malacca.

"On the western part of the front the enemy succeeded in getting a footing on the South bank of the Muar River," the Far Eastern Command communiqué announced.

"Fighter aircraft delivered a suc-

Continued on Page 18, Column 3

Grant of Power to Nelson Only Part of U. S. Shakeup

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—Appointment of Donald M. Nelson as the single head of America's domestic war effort is only the latest of the great steps stimulated by the four-week Churchill-Beaverbrook visit with President Roosevelt.

How complete are Mr. Nelson's functions is just becoming manifest. He will wield practically every power not actually nailed down and even will cut into financial powers heretofore exercised by Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. Mr. Nelson attended his first Cabinet meeting Friday, it is disclosed.

William S. Knudsen, who had no such grant of authority as that given Mr. Nelson, has been placed in charge of the War Department's gigantic munitions program, where President Roosevelt points out his genius as a production man will have full scope. He will receive a Lieutenant General's commission.

Mr. Churchill has returned to London for an expected Cabinet shakeup on his own part, though not so extensive a one as the executive revolution that has occurred in Washington.

Executive Shakeups

For the past four weeks, since Mr. Churchill arrived here Dec. 23, the seat of world government outside of the Axis powers, has centered largely in this City. The physical presence of Mr. Churchill and Lord Beaverbrook pushed forward scores of changes that had been pending for months. Not only did it bring about the unification of the United Nations' grand command on all the oceans and continents, and the Declaration of Washington dealing with war purposes, but it stimulated executive shakeups in every direction in domestic procedure, and had its influence in Congress where Mr. Churchill addressed a joint session and later met individual leaders.

British war experience was made available to Washington executives in dozens of fields. Major announcements of joint British,

Continued on Page 18, Column 6

Britain's Strategic Choice: Is It Tripoli or Singapore?

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17—The urgent need for reinforcements in the Far East has posed the question here: Is Britain again going to leave the Libyan campaign unfinished in order to send reinforcements elsewhere?

"Singapore or Tripoli" is the startling query appearing in the Daily Express on its front page, keynoting alarm in unofficial circles.

It is obviously impossible to state definitely whether such a shift of forces is under way or is even contemplated by the British Government.

Many Issues Involved

But if it is done on a scale that makes it worth doing, it would obviously minimize the British prospect of a prompt settlement of Nazi Gen. Erwin Rommel's account in Tripoli—with all this implies to vital Allied strategies dependent on the placing of this Mediterranean region firmly under British control.

People who look back upon last year's British offensive in the Western Desert recollect that when Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's army reached the point that Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck's forces have reached now, a substantial part of it was withdrawn and sent to Greece. The Germans and Italians then built up Axis reinforcements in North Africa so rapidly that they were able to take the remnants of the British forces by surprise and chase them right out of Libya.

Now it looks as if history were trying very hard to repeat itself. The British, having handsomely restored the balance as to numbers and armament, have hammered the Axis troops all the way back to the starting line, and were preparing to fight out the final issue when the urgent call for reinforcements was raised in the Far East.

New Axis Activity

It is significant that the Axis is now increasing its activity in the North African skies in a way that suggests that the Royal Air Force may have been depleted to to some extent. Malta is being bombed night and day as Axis convoys seek to bring up by sea the heavy material that General Rommel most needs for future operations.

Airplanes and submarines from Malta constitute the eyes and fists of the important British striking forces which assail the ferry routes that the Axis must use to sustain its Afrikacorps in any big-scale action.

It is a year ago that Malta had its first German air attack and the island has in the year sustained 1,285 raids in which the defenders have destroyed 255 Axis planes. Just now Malta is averaging more than a dozen raids a day as the Axis tries to deny this key point of defense to the British.

Since Germany started the war with a navy vastly inferior to Britain's and since the Axis maritime resources even now are away

Continued on Page 18, Column 7

Prices and Your Purse: Junk Sale Advice

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 17

Don't let your pet charity get duped by a junk dealer.

Office of Civilian Defense Director F. H. La Guardia warned the United States Conference of Mayors to discourage agreements under which junk dealers make large hauls by collecting under a philanthropy's name, but turn over only 5 to 10 per cent to the charity.

Stamp Foresight

Post Office sale of the new motor vehicle use tax stamp was advanced from Jan. 26 to Jan. 15 to avoid possible congestion at the deadline.

Price now is $2.09, covering the period from Feb. 1 to June 30. Then you'll pay $5 for the next fiscal year.

Builders' Deadline

Jan. 31 is the deadline for all builders needing priorities assistance through the Federal Housing Administration to complete construction of privately-owned non-defense houses. Ask your local F. H. A. office for details.

Dairy Doings

Milk and cream may come only in quart and half-pint sizes if an OPM recommendation to the dairy industry is accepted.

Radio Hiatus

The Office of Production Management is working on a plan to stop all civilian radio production in a couple of months.

An estimated supply of 57,000,000 sets already in homes plus large stocks on dealers' hands and adequate supply of repair parts will take care of civilian needs for the duration, even with the new evening-at-home fad, OPM officials believe.

Awning Outlook

Put away your dreams of new awnings next summer!

The Army will henceforth take all the cotton duck, or canvas, the manufacturers can produce. It needs it for tents, leggings, canteen bags, hammocks, barrack bags, gas masks, folding cots and stretchers.

That means civilians will give up awnings, deck coverings, sleeping bags and tennis trousers.

Henderson Versus Jones

Leon Henderson has refused to relax tire rationing just because Federal Loan Administrator Jesse Jones has doled out millions for new synthetic rubber plants. It will take at least 18 months for the new plants to produce a substantial quantity of rubber, he argues.

Mr. Henderson has criticized Mr. Jones' delay by commenting that synthetic rubber was too long "just a gleam in Jesse Jones' eye."

Retread Strategy

Wait to get tires retreaded until Price Administrator Henderson issues his promised schedules on fair retreading prices. Profiteering in retreading, he warns, has reached "serious proportions."

Hens Help

Hens know how to take a hint. Last spring Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard asked increased egg production to feed the Army and the democracies. A year-end Agriculture Department report shows hens responded with a total production of 40,000,000,000 eggs and an all-time record per-bird production.

Timely Repairs

Watch repairs will still go on, despite the allocation system clamped down on jewel bearings this week, OPM asserts. Substitutes will be worked out; besides watch jewels are usually too small for military equipment.

Jewel bearings are made from sapphires or rubies, formerly obtained largely from Europe.

Circuit Drivers

The clergy has found a friend in Representative Karl E. Mundt (R) of South Dakota, who told the House this week he wanted ministers eligible along with doctors and fire equipment for tire rationing.

Many ministers, he said, have to travel miles to outlying parishes and unless provision is made for them "one of the four freedoms for which we are fighting is going to be denied to the people of America."

Please Carry Packages

The Government has respectfully requested the shopping public to "take it with you" as your contribution toward winning the war.

Purpose of the appeal is to back up stores which say that customers threaten to go across the street to a competitor when they make such suggestions on their own.

Announcement

Envelopes have been prepared for use in making contributions to The Mother Church Wartime Fund. It should be noted that this fund is to supersede The Mother Church War Relief Fund and the Christian Science Camp Welfare Fund, as stated in the notice published in The Christian Science Monitor of Jan. 10. The envelopes will be supplied on request without cost to the branches of The Mother Church in the United States.

Those having on hand sizable quantities of envelopes for the War Relief or Camp Welfare Funds are authorized to follow the example of The Mother Church to avoid waste and have the words "The Mother Church Wartime Fund" conspicuously imprinted over the name of the fund discontinued. Requests for additional envelopes as needed may be addressed to The Christian Science Board of Directors, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Fewer Milk Deliveries and Company Mergers Bay State Conference Subjects

400 Milk Men Planning To Save on Tires

Every-other-day delivery of milk and the possibility of milk company mergers to enable one truck to do the work of four to six on regular residential deliveries may emerge from a series of conferences in the dairy industry now intent on the conservation of automobile tires.

The first of these meetings, attended by more than 400 milk distributors yesterday, left the formulation of conservation plans to the State Milk Control Board. The plans hinge not only on the elimination of duplication in deliveries but on the abolition of special deliveries and the leaving of two quarts on consumer doorsteps every other day instead of one every day.

Improved domestic refrigeration is said to have made possible the proposals to make fewer deliveries in larger quantities. There is a possibility that some distributors will return exclusively to horse and wagon deliveries.

The plans promise to bring to a climax long-time recommendations by various dairy experts for modernizing a system of milk delivery that "requires four to six trucks and wagons to go down a given street every day, to deliver as many quarts of milk." Peacetime economies in labor, trucking costs, and general overhead have occasioned many debates over the advisability of eliminating duplication of delivery of services in the past.

Just 10 years ago, the New England Governors' Dairy Advisory Board, then headed by Dr. Howard Ellenberger of the University of Vermont, advocated delivery economies similar to those that will be put into operation as part of the Government's program for conserving rubber. Such economies are now imperative to enable the distributors to maintain deliveries.

According to Joseph C. Cort, Milk Control Director, today: "The tire rationing program and other rationing plans that may follow, constitute a threat to the industry."

Thomas M. Joyce, State Rationing Director, made a direct appeal to the dairymen to abolish "the tricks, fads, and frills of competition" for the duration.

A survey of home refrigeration was proposed by Frank Mott, Boston Milk Inspector, to determine the practicability of extending milk deliveries to every other day and possibly every third day.

Other plans under discussion are the elimination of Sunday deliveries, reorganization of routes and confining of the business of distributors to their own localities.

By a Staff Photographer

There Was a Mrs. Dickens, Too

Dressed in authentic costumes of 1842, these women might well have stepped from the pages of Dickens. They are members of the Dickens Fellowship who are taking part in a dramatic sketch being presented Monday evening in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church, Boston. Left to right, Mrs. Harry L. Bagley, as Catherine Dickens, wife of Charles Dickens; Mrs. Wallace Starr King, as Mrs. Francis Alexander, wife of the artist whose portrait of Dickens hangs in the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

Play Founded on 'Kate' Dickens Ready for Fellowship Night

"Kate" Dickens had her ideas, too, about Boston and Boston people, though we may not find them in the "American Notes" or in Forster's biography of the beloved "Boz." Perhaps she had an opportunity to air her views to Mrs. Francis Alexander, the wife of the artist whose portrait of Dickens hangs in the Museum of Fine Arts.

That is the assumption of Mrs. Harry L. Bagley of the Boston Dickens Fellowship, whose dramatic sketch, "The Wife of a Genius Sees Boston," will be produced on Monday evening, at the monthly meeting of the Fellowship, in the Arlington Street Church parish hall.

It will be exactly a hundred years come Thursday, Jan. 22, since Charles and Catherine Dickens arrived in America. The novelist made a second visit, in 1867, but that time he came alone. Longfellow's letter to his father in Portland, soon after the Britannia disembarked its celebrated passenger and his wife at Long Wharf, referred to Mrs. Dickens as "a good natured, mild, rosy young woman, not beautiful but amiable."

Among the many things which the novelist admired in Boston the Customs House appears to have made a particular impression. He recommended for imitation by his countrymen "the attention, politeness, and good humour with which its officers discharged their duty." It was at the Tremont House that Mr. and Mrs. Dickens, after a slight misunderstanding with a waiter, learned the meaning of the American expression, "right away."

Mrs. Bagley will play the part of Mrs. Dickens. That of Mrs. Alexander will be taken by Mrs. Wallace Starr King. Other Dickensians in the sketch will be Miss Hazel Waltz as Anne, Mrs. Dickens' maid; and Howard Geele as a bell-hop at the Tremont.

Throughout this year the Fellowship will emphasize the study of the "American Notes."

City Manager's Pay Set

John B. Atkinson, new City Manager of Cambridge, was yesterday voted a salary of $15,000 by the Finance Committee, which is $5,000 less than the maximum allowed under the city's Plan E charter.

The Committee also approved a pay increase of $1,000 for Mayor John H. Corcoran in addition to the $4,000 he will receive as a Councilman. Mayor Corcoran tried to sidetrack the pay rise declaring that he did not need it, that he would turn it over to charity if the rise was awarded over his veto.

The proposals of the Committee will be acted upon by the City Council at its regular weekly meeting on Monday.

The Committee also approved appropriations of $13,374 proposed by the new City Manager who in published statements has made it clear that he felt the post of City Manager should bring a salary of $20,000. He based this contention on the value of his services to private enterprise.

Former Mayor John D. Lynch, now a member of the City Council, stated that the post of City Manager was not worth "one cent more than $7,500," the salary of the Mayor under the old city charter. Councilman Lynch was the only one to vote against the $15,000 salary.

One of the immediate actions of the City Manager was the obtaining of an appropriation proposal by the Committee of $2,475 for snow removal. The city has been under criticism by the United States War Department for its failure to clear the streets adequately after heavy storms.

FREE EVENING COURSE
at
Henry George Institute
on the
Economics of a Democracy
Join one of these classes
Mon., Jan. 19; Tues., Jan. 20 or Thurs., Jan. 22 at 7:45 P. M. Once a week for 10 weeks.
"This economics course in Henry George is worth $100," *says Pres. Hutchins of Chicago Univ.*
Textbook: "Progress and Poverty" available in class for $1
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C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
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BOSTON

State Employees Are Photographed

Key officials and employees in State Departments are now being photographed for "official identity cards" under orders from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

A special photographic apparatus has been set up in Room 436 at the State House and already nearly 150 persons have been photographed. Those to have their pictures taken for the identity cards are persons designated by department heads who may have to move around on State business during air-raids or blackouts.

Already Governor Saltonstall and various members of his staff have been photographed. In addition, pictures have been taken of various workers at the offices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the organization which arranged for the identification cards, which are sufficiently small to fit into a man's wallet.

'El' Asked for Free Rides For Men in U. S. Uniform

Free rides on the Boston Elevated Railway for all men in the uniform of the United States armed forces is advocated by State Senator Joseph L. Murphy of Boston, in a letter to the Railway's General Manager. Senator Murphy asks the Manager to seek permission from the Trustees of the Elevated to institute the free rides.

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Singapore and Suez Canal Listed as Next Axis Goals

Linking Suez and Singapore as the next objectives in the Nazi drive, S. K. Ratcliffe, English journalist and lecturer, spoke before the regular Saturday luncheon meeting of The Twentieth Century Association today.

The year 1942 may not prove to be the decisive year of this vast struggle, he said, but undoubtedly it will comprise crucial events and developments. Within the coming 12 months, he predicted, the world is certain to be provided with positive answers to some of the most momentous questions.

"We shall have learned whether Germany can break the power of Soviet Russia, whether the Axis can attain command of the Mediterranean or the resources of the Caucasus, and whether Hitler can be kept out of West Africa and the South Atlantic.

"Also, before the dawn of 1943, the fate of Japan in the East Indies will be determined. And now, for the first time, Australia and the United States will be closely linked in the Pacific scheme of defense.

"Another great spring offensive by Germany is one of the certainties," Mr. Ratcliffe continued. "Hitler's most urgent need is oils and metals, and since he could not get these by a resumption of the all-out attack upon Russia, the probability is that full German power will be concentrated in the Southeast. That, since Bismarck, has been the main direction of German conquest, and it still is.

"Moreover, the Axis plans, east and west, are co-ordinated. Suez and Singapore are linked. Britain must hold Singapore, but if that key position were to be lost, Hitler would pay any price in German lives for the hope of gaining the Near East and the Suez Canal.

"There can be no change in the position and authority of Winston Churchill," Mr. Ratcliffe asserted. "He is the only wartime Prime Minister, the single national leader. In England, the hour and the man have met. There will, however, be changes in the Cabinet, and probably those changes will be of a drastic kind. Parliament is critical; the press continues free and outspoken.

"We cannot expect that 1942 will be without bad news from time to time, and as we approach the decisive stage of the war public opinion will insist upon the greatest possible degree of efficiency in the Government."

First M. P. Unit In N. E. Forming At Camp Edwards

Defense News in Brief

Organization of the first military police battalion in New England was begun today with three officers interviewing especially selected men at Camp Edwards, Falmouth. When completed, the unit is to have 28 officers and more than 500 enlisted men.

Lieut. Col. W. K. Wheeler of Gardner, Mass., will command the battalion. Capt. M. G. Creath and First Lieut. L. D. Knight, both of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, will help train the unit.

Books for Bluejackets—Wild West stories, mystery novels, and adventure yarns capture the interest of Uncle Sam's sailors. Love stories don't get much attention, Capt. Herbert Dumstrey, Chaplain of the Boston Navy Yard, said today in connection with the Victory Book Campaign to gather 7,000,000 books for the armed forces.

As a veteran of the Navy's Chaplain Corps, Captain Dumstrey for more than 25 years has supervised Navy libraries aboard ships and at shore stations. Every ship in the Navy has some kind of library aboard, ranging from a metal box for books on harbor tugs and mine-sweepers to caged-in library compartments on the larger men-of-war.

Most of the enlisted men have their own Bibles, Chaplain Dumstrey said. Biographies are well-read. Travel books, particularly about South America, are in demand. Zane Grey is the most popular writer. Other stand-by mystery writers such as Jack London, Peter B. Kyne, James Oliver Curwood, Stewart Edward White, Joseph C. Lincoln, E. Phillips Oppenheim, Agatha Christie, Earle Stanley Gardner, Rex Stout, and Mary Roberts Rinehart, are very popular.

Technical books and volumes on mathematics are also in big demand, Captain Dumstrey continued.

Persons desiring to give books to the Navy should take them to the nearest Naval headquarters, or get in touch with local representatives of the American Library Association or the American Red Cross, both of which are participating in sponsoring the drive.

Checks cheaper—A saving of approximately 10,000 man-hours a week at the Boston Navy Yard has resulted from introduction of the check system to pay civil employees, the Navy Department has announced.

The cash system with its resultant waiting in line was estimated to take about 30 minutes a man each week—time now diverted to productive effort.

Boat Owners Told to Move Harbor Craft

Owners of some 300 motorboats moored near the bridges at the edge of Boston harbor today were facing the difficult problem of moving their boats away in midwinter, despite dismantled engines and ice in the harbor.

This situation was precipitated by an order from Federal authorities saying that the boats are a fire hazard in case of incendiary bombing, and must be moved to a point at least 1,500 feet away from the bridges or they will be confiscated by the Government.

The Government order was announced following a conference of Capt. William Wishar of the United States Coast Guard with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Capt. Lawrence H. Dunn of the Harbor Police, and Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland.

Several men who make their living renting space to boat owners will have to find other employment, observers noted.

Quincy Seeking Fire Volunteers

Quincy firemen and civilian defense workers who will be on the streets during air raids will be equipped with "tin hats" similar to those issued to the armed forces, Quincy officials reported today.

Officials are endeavoring to recruit an auxiliary force of 400 men to fight incendiary bombs when and if they fall upon the City. The Quincy Fire Department has ordered eight trailer pumps with a capacity of 500 gallons a minute and each pump requires a crew of at least 40 men to assure 24-hour coverage.

Twelve classes for auxiliary firemen are being conducted. To be an auxiliary fireman one must be willing and ready, pass a physical examination, and complete the course.

Ready for War Fund Drive

The Goal Is $7,600,000

"Collars" for lamp posts are a novelty in any city but Ruth Weidman of Quincy reasons that these poles make the most advantageous spots for attracting attention to the United War Fund Campaign's poster announcement. The campaign opens in Boston on Thursday, Jan. 22, and the Red Cross, the Community Fund, the United Service Organizations, and the local Soldiers and Sailors' Committee are joining in the drive to raise $7,600,000.

Wide World

Oxygen Bubbles Are Transparent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass. — New X-ray studies of glass reveal that most of its volume is oxygen, thus making it transparent, according to the American Optical Company. Dr. Pincus, researcher for the company, is shown with an atomic model of a type of glass whose atoms supposedly have been magnified 500,000,000 times actual size to demonstrate the atomic structure of glass.

The large transparent balls represent oxygen ions which are held together by relatively small silicon ions as illustrated by the small black balls in the model. In the foreground (left) is opaque silicon metal which, by the addition of oxygen, is converted into transparent quartz crystal (center). Quartz (sand) is the major ingredient of the glass shown at the right.

Weather Bureau Issues Forecastless Forecasts

Day by day, weather reports from the United States forecasting center in Boston get leaner and leaner.

Gone are the days when New Englanders learned of mass air movements of polar continental origin, of high and low pressure areas, and wind velocities. Even the "gentle variable winds" with their perpetual shift to "mostly westerly" have disappeared like leaves before warning blasts of winter.

In their place is a report covering only the barest necessities and daily becoming more and more like a communiqué from a theater of war. For instance, yesterday's report: "Cold weather without precipitation, and diminishing winds tonight."

Data Restricted

The very brevity of the bulletin is an indication that New England, if not a war theater, is the next thing to it. Indeed, the recently successful attacks by enemy submarines on American tonnage in New England waters are regarded by many as directly responsible for the latest restrictions on the distribution of meteorological information.

Newspapers have been warned to print only weather news—what there is of it—of locations within a radius of 150 miles. The Weather Bureau has also applied a damper at the source, instructing hundreds of observers throughout New England to release their data only to local newspapers and on no account to issue it for broadcasting purposes.

Admittedly, the greatest danger is that of hidden shortwave stations picking up the information and transmitting it to waiting submarines far out at sea. Already there have been reports that the recent torpedoings may have been accomplished with the aid of agents ashore sending, by shortwave, information about weather conditions. Such goings-on can expect a very short life, however. Foresighted Federal authorities several months ago anticipated the need and equipped New England with radio-wave detecting apparatus.

Further Restrictions

Meanwhile, the public is beginning to feel the pinch in the restriction of its favorite topic in other ways. Merchant and shipping services maintained by the Federal Bureau have almost completely halted.

Indications of what the Weather Bureau would be came right after the outbreak of war. The Bureau began mailing refunds to all subscribers to the daily weather man and notified the public that telephone inquiries about the weather were banned. Hardly one call a day now comes into the Weather Bureau statistics office in the Federal Building which formerly handled hundreds of calls daily. The Weather Bureau, in making its ruling, pointed out that identification by telephone is practically impossible. For that reason, personal identification is almost mandatory today.

Shippers, particularly, are hit by the order. Weather is an essential part of their calculations. Suppose a shipper wants to send a consignment to Savannah, Ga., but does not know whether the temperature is over 80 degrees or below zero. He has to decide whether to send the goods in a refrigerator car or not. The wrong guess means loss of his shipment.

Weather reports were immediately curtailed after Dec. 7. The forecast for Boston and vicinity on the peaceful Saturday before, was: "Colder, and fog breaking up near noon, clearing today. Fair and much colder tomorrow. The lowest temperature near freezing tonight. Sunday, fair and colder. Fresh west to northwest winds. Yesterday's mean temperature was 49 degrees." Compare that with yesterday's or today's.

The weather censorship did lift slightly recently to broadcast the progress of the snowstorm.

Feature of the information-less weather reports has been the development of individual weather forecasters. Mr. John Citizen is beginning to take notice of the elements and draw his own conclusions.

Still a favorite sport in winter is the comparing of notes on whose thermometer registered the lowest temperature. The number of different temperatures reported, and sincerely so, from a given spot is amazing. For the benefit of these statisticians, Mark T. Nesmith, meteorologist with the Boston forecasting center, advises that the thermometer should be placed on the north side of the house, and if possible away from the wall, but still protected from the rays of the sun. Thermometers near the walls of the house will be affected by the heat of the house, he said.

Most Weather Bureau work is now for the benefit of the military services. Although the Army and Navy are not expected to use the forecasting centers as training stations for their own weathermen, as they did in the last war, the two forces frequently call on the Bureau for assistance.

Professional Women Put $20,000 in Defense Bonds

At a recent business meeting, the Professional Woman's Club of Boston voted to invest $20,000 of its Club House Fund in U. S. Government Defense Bonds.

Mrs. Robert A. Reynolds is President of the club, and Dr. Grace Taplin its Treasurer.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Public meeting of the National Old Age Pensions, Inc. The speaker will be Representative John F. Foster, senior member of the Massachusetts House. Mr. Foster will speak upon the new provision made by the State to care for its aged citizens. Open free to the public at 30 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m.

Sunday

Violin recital by Robert Kitain, violinist, accompanied by Rudolph Goehr, at the Gardner Museum. Open free to the public at 2 p. m.

Gallery talks at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Renaissance Paintings," by Miss Dorothy Adlow, Art Critic of The Christian Science Monitor, and "Greek and Roman Sculpture," by Miss Nelson, will be the subjects discussed at these popular afternoon sessions. Open free to the public at 3 p. m.

"One Hundred Years with our New England Poets," by Alice Ocnoff, will be the subject of an afternoon lecture at the Boston Public Library. The public is invited to attend at 3:30 p. m.

Songs from the 14th to the 18th centuries will be played on the Harpsichord in a recital at the Museum of Fine Arts. Open to the public free at 4:30 p. m.

"America's Responsibility Today" will be the subject of a talk by Herbert Agar, newspaper editor and Pulitzer prize winning historian, who speaks before the Ford Hall Forum. Reuben L. Lurie will preside. There will be an organ recital preceding the discussion and doors will open to the public at 7:30 p. m. At John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, Boston.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 8
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Housewives Planned As Salvage Units

Gurth F. Chambers of Dover, newly-appointed director of the salvage division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, today is mapping plans for organizing Bay State housewives into collection units, and for launching a State-wide drive to assemble old metal, rubber, paper, rags, and other useful waste materials.

Mr. Chambers' appointment to the new post was announced last night by J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Committee. The salvage official is General Sales Manager of Lever Brothers Company in Cambridge.

Appointment of a salvage committee in every city and town in the Commonwealth is envisaged by Mr. Chambers. "Scrap metals of all kinds," he commented, "are important because from them is produced steel, brass, copper, lead, and other metals for the manufacture of the guns, planes, tanks, and ships we must have for victory; waste paper makes new cardboard in which to ship munitions, clothing and food for the nation's fighting men at home and overseas; old rubber makes new rubber for our motorized forces, plans, planes, tanks and battleships."

A rich mine of such materials is in the homes of Massachusetts, Mr. Chambers continued. He urged a search through dumps, cellars, stores, attics and farms for useful waste materials.

Franklin Statue At Hub City Hall Receives Wreaths

Ceremonies marking the 236th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth were held at the statesman's statue in front of Boston City Hall at noon today.

On behalf of the City, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin placed a wreath on the statue. Presiding officer was Philip J. McAteer, past President of the Advertising Club of Boston and of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen.

On behalf of the advertising profession, John C. Nicodemus, President of the Advertising Club of Boston, spoke briefly and placed a wreath on the statue.

From the printing industry, Herbert Stanger, President of the Boston Club of Printing House Craftsmen, contributed a wreath. On behalf of Mr. Stanger, Mr. McAteer placed this wreath on the statue.

Local Girls Shine At Smith Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 17—Miss Dorothy Wightman, of Chestnut Hill, Mass., will preside over the annual Sophomore Carnival at Smith College here tonight, while members of her class perform colorful ice skating numbers.

The carnival is held traditionally so that the second-year girls may honor the frosh and their newly elected officers. It will feature guest soloists doing spectacle numbers on the ice.

Margaret Benedict of Cohasset, Mass., newly elected President of the Freshman Class, will be crowned Queen of the Carnival.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | WARMER | RAIN | COLDER
TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: The temperature will rise rapidly today, to a few degrees above freezing this afternoon. It will be much warmer early tonight than yesterday evening. There will be no precipitation, gentle winds. Yesterday's mean temperature was 18 degrees, the temperature at 9:30 was 13 degrees.

Massachusetts and remaining New England States—Rapidly rising temperatures today, with no precipitation.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	17	4	Philadelphia	30	13
Kansas City	59	46	St. Louis	50	32
Minneapolis	41	32	Washington	40	19
New York	26	15			

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 11:48 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Sunday, 12:05 a. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Sunday, 12:05 p. m.; height 11.2 feet.
Monday, 12:39 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles Saturday by 5:08 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 5:09 p. m.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, BOSTON, MASS.
A private school for worthy boys, organized in 1814. Gives well recommended boys a good home, academic, trades and agriculture training and develops their natural abilities for useful occupations. Bequests and contributions are needed to carry on this philanthropic work. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund.
ARTHUR ADAMS, President
AUGUSTUS P. LORING, Jr., Treasurer
WILLIAM M. MEACHAM, Headmaster

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Allied Prisoners in Germany Cheered by Food Packages

Packages containing tinned meats, bar chocolate, rice, butter, jam and other foods from friends in the United States and Great Britain are getting through the confusion of war to Allied prisoners in German camps; and word coming back testified to the unalloyed gratitude with which the interned soldiers greet these gifts.

American agencies are continuing to ship such packages, despite the United States entry into the war. Information at hand from Geneva, Switzerland, tells how the International Red Cross, under whose auspices the packages are distributed, is functioning effectively. Letters from the boys in the prison camps, together with emphatic reports from American newspapermen in Germany and correspondents in Europe, testify that the goods are getting through without loss or molestation.

One letter from a British boy expresses the need of the prisoners, their gratitude for packages helping to fill it, and the fact that the gifts are getting through.

"Your magnificent parcels are being forwarded to me and I continue to receive them," he writes his American benefactor. "They really are an absolute boon and give me something to look forward to.

"Everything is just right. I'm busy chewing a chocolate bar as I write, and my chicken is leaping in its tin waiting to be eaten! Oh, if I could only teach it to lay an egg or two!"

German Rations Unaffected

One of the best-known American war correspondents, recently returned from Germany, describes the sending of such packages as one of the most useful and splendid things that could be done. Speaking from first-hand knowledge, he declares that receipt of the packages makes no difference in the rations the Germans hand out to their prisoners.

Sending the packages, this correspondent avers, in no way helps the German war effort but solely assists the prisoners. For them, it is a great aid to morale and well-being.

A Geneva correspondent in touch with British and Swiss officials at the International Red Cross declares it is safe to say that 98 per cent of the packages sent to prisoners are received in their entirety. Even where a prisoner has been moved to a new camp, his packages are either forwarded by the Germans or returned to Geneva for re-addressing.

People in touch with the situation "have convincing proof that prisoners slowly but regularly receive the parcels," the correspondent writes. She relates having personal knowledge of individual prisoners and reports from others who have actually talked with prisoners. "Every time a food package comes to a camp," the letter continues, "I can assure you that it is more than welcome."

Little Delay at Geneva

Commenting that the present method of distribution is "entirely reliable" this correspondent reports that packages from the United States or Great Britain stay for only two, three or four days in Geneva. They come in sealed packages and are resealed with the International Red Cross Committee, but only the outside wrapping is broken. It usually takes about three weeks after a parcel arrives in Geneva before it is received by the prisoner; it may take more time or less.

The parcels are distributed soon after they are received at the prison camps. They are usually opened by the recipients in the presence of a German guard or official, who often receives a little present, given "in a sporting manner." Prisoners frequently share their parcels with their comrades. It is advised that parcels be addressed personally to the prisoner instead of merely to the captain of a camp, because this makes it easier for the prisoner to write back telling exactly what was received.

Conditions apparently vary in the camps, according to military rank of the men, location, and other factors. One boy writes of receiving a rather unappetizing stew with much macaroni for lunch every day, with a soup and other items in the evening. Another boy in Poland, had only ersatz coffee for breakfast but was compelled to work 12 hours a day, with an hour and a half layoff for lunch. Still another speaks of a comrade struggling against the effects of malnutrition.

Food Situation Easier

Many cheery letters give the impression that the writers are striving to bear up. One correspondent who has been in constant touch with a prisoner writes, for example: "I am very thankful to be able to relate that he says the food situation is considerably easier now that parcels are arriving in greater number. They did have a lean period in April and May and of course now he admits that the first eight months were terrible."

Some organizations and individuals are sending clothing as well as food. One prisoner writes his American benefactor: "Everything is arriving swell! The shoes, both pairs, are grand and fit me perfectly. I had been struggling along for such a time with practically no soles that it is grand to be well shod once again . . . Swell cake!"

In some cases English soldiers have written to friends in the United States asking that a weekly parcel of food be sent and paid for out of their bank accounts at home. The prisoners apparently get perhaps as much nourishment as many German civilians, but these rations are quite slim and prisoners' food is often monotonous.

Co-operating Agencies

The Geneva correspondent writes that organizations co-operating with the International Red Cross Committee include the world alliance of the Young Men's Christian Association, Entraide Universitaire Interntionale (especially for students), International Bureau of Education (supplying chiefly books), the Ecumenical Commission for the Chaplaincy Service to Prisoners of War (providing Bibles) and Pax Romana, a Roman Catholic organization.

In the United States, the American Red Cross accepts money or packages prepared according to regulations.

Of growing importance is the service for prisoners of war officially inaugurated last October by The Christian Science Wartime Committee, whose headquarters are at 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

This Committee's list of prisoners, for whom individual cards of information are carefully kept, is increasing. Food is provided for both Christian Scientists in German prison camps, and non-Christian Scientists.

Individuals can contribute by sending remittances to The Christian Science Wartime Fund, Roy G. Watson, Treasurer, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. This fund supplies an appropriation from which boxes for prisoners are purchased.

The Wartime Committee gets names of prisoners from various individual sources, and each case is carefully authenticated before being put on the list. The Committee sends a parcel each week to each prisoner, with a different menu each time. Included in the boxes are cans of baked beans, meat, bars of soap, rice, sugar, jam, butter, dessert and other foods.

Packages cost from around $2 to $2.40 each. Official regulations say that each package must weigh less than 10 pounds.

U. S. Bans Import Of All Axis Stamps

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP) — The Treasury yesterday prohibited importation of postage stamps from Axis or Axis-occupied countries in order to stop what the Department called "a racket" which is believed to have netted the Axis $20,000,000 in American money.

A Department statement said it has been a common Axis practice to change the stamps often to get American stamp collectors to buy the new ones.

By "catering to the millions of American stamp collectors," the Treasury said, "the Axis has found a means of getting badly-needed American money which could be use to buy badly-needed war materials in various parts of the world where the Axis' own money could not be used."

Governor's 'Car'

Associated Press

Colorado Considers Bicycles for Tax Collectors

It has been proposed that Colorado tax collectors use bicycles instead of automobiles to conserve tires and Gov. Ralph L. Carr indicates his approval of the idea by posing on a bicycle built for two with his official driver, Highway Patrolman Floyd Christiansen. The Governor is no novice on a bike. He covered a beat on one when he was newspaper reporter back in 1910.

Shifting Plants to War Work Reveals Variety of Problems

This is the second in a series of six articles on the effect of the new arms program on the American economy. It will review the possible effects of the arms program on American industry and American workmen. Subsequent articles will consider the philosophy of rationing; the effect of the war on prices, on the national budget, and on business.

By Harold Fleming
Financial Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American industries fall roughly into three categories in regard to the arms program.

First, are the industries producing arms. They must be expanded enormously and get all they need of the three M's—men, materials, and management. For instance the program of 60,000 airplanes in 1942 will probably lift airplane-manufacturing to the rank of the largest industry in America in point of sales.

Second, are the industries producing civilian essentials, like the textile and food industries. They also will be run to capacity, but probably without obtaining any increase in that capacity, because of competing needs of straight war industries for the three M's.

Not Easy in Some Cases

Third, are the industries heretofore manufacturing almost exclusively civilian non-essentials, like automobiles. Almost universally they will have to be converted to war work. In many cases this is impossible; an automobile assembly line cannot be converted to an airplane assembly line. A new plant must be built, and the old left idle. The same goes for many highly specialized machine tools. On the other hand accessory plants can probably be converted with relative ease, and general-purpose machine-tools can be pulled out, loaded on a freight car and shipped off to an arms plant.

Every possible means is likely to be sought to get the maximum output all along the line. Simplification and standardization of products—almost synonymous—will be one method. Pooling of men, machinery, managements, and patents will be another.

A third may be adoption of the English practice of concentrating production in "nuclear plants."

Most of these methods will involve suspension of the antitrust laws to obtain the maximum co-operative action and economy out of industry.

Cost Not Always Considered

Even relatively high-cost methods may be pressed into service when needed.

One of the largest contributors to speeding arms output may be something that already is getting less and less publicity—research and technical innovation. Even five years ago, according to the National Resources Planning Board, the country was spending $300,000,000 a year on 70,000 research workers in 2,200 laboratories, particularly in the airplane, chemical, radio, communication, electrical appliance, petroleum, and rubber industries.

That figure may be multiplied now.

War Power Importance

The importance of such technical adventuring has been shown by the Germans in their new military techniques and by the British in the use of new and highly effective secret devices for meeting the submarine and night bomber. Such work in the United States as speeded the development of the variable-pitch propeller, celestial navigation, the airfoil wing and 100-octane gasoline will be accelerated. But the work, for obvious reasons, will get little publicity.

The construction of vast arms plants, requiring millions of workers, and the partial or complete shut-down of many civilian plants, may necessitate large migratory movements of American workmen. This in turn will have considerable effect on real estate values, and on the commercial and savings banks, building and loan companies, etc., which have large holdings of mortgages.

Applying the above yardsticks to several representative major industries brings the following probabilities.

Airplanes — Scheduled for enormous further expansion; probable 1942 output 60,000 planes against 20,000 in 1941, with vast qualitative as well as quantitative advances. To have all the materials, men, and machinery it can use.

Automobiles — Virtually complete change-over by the middle of 1942 to the making of airplane frames, airplane engines, tanks, anti-aircraft guns, and other arms.

Building — Complete cessation of home construction in higher price brackets and in non-defense areas; continuance of heavy low-cost home construction in defense areas, and accelerated construction of new arms plant, airfields, barracks, etc.

Farming — Over-all output slightly increased beyond 1942 but with heavy emphasis on meats, dairy products, soy beans, and other high-vitamin and concentrated foods, and away from cotton, wheat, and beet-sugar. Increasing shortage of man-power but fairly adequate supply of machinery.

Food Processing and distribution — Slight increase in volume to a record tonnage, but radical changes in container, especially from tin to glass, and in distribution, especially between the grocery and the consumer.

Foreign trade—Increased export of arms and of concentrated food-values, and accelerated imports of strategic commodities limited only by available cargo space. End of lease-lend, with virtual cancellation of international debts of Britain to the United States and Canada and of Canada to the United States. Even closer inter-American trade relations.

Petroleum—Slight increase in crude production, with federal enforcement of long-delayed unit-field production methods. Tripled iso-octane gasoline output. Serious blue-water transportation difficulties, alleviated near the end of 1942 by rapid increase in the building of tankers.

Electric power—Expansion, particularly in transmission facilities but also in generating capacity, limited only by supply of metals and by capacity of electrical equipment industry not pre-empted by direct naval and military requirements; considerable transfer of generating facilities from one area to another; rationing here and there of power for the benefit of aluminum, magnesium, and other war industries at the expense of domestic and commercial consumers.

Railroads—Shortage of passenger travel facilities due to troop movements and to pressure of red-ball freight requirements; heavy pressure on inadequate terminal and switching facilities due to movement of war goods—particularly east-and-west, and to shortage of intercoastal shipping bottoms, transferred to international runs.

Shipbuilding—Enormous further acceleration, with all the materials, men, and machinery it needs; 1942 output of 8,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant marine and of unexpectedly large tonnage of fighting ships.

Steel—Output slightly smaller than 1941, due to shortage of scrap and pig; considerable internal shift in rolling mill operations.

Supreme Court Does Odd Jobs In Leisure Moments for All

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—In the national emergency the Supreme Court is going in for extra-curricular activities.

Not in generations have members of the Court been so busy in civilian tasks or taken such a public interest in quasi-judicial or plain non-judicial functions. Besides outright executive functions, the Court has taken to making speeches, too.

Partly this is because the times are stirring and because they represent an able body of trusted officials. Partly it is because the Court is now composed of relatively young, active men. Partly it is because President Roosevelt has been naming administrative and legislative supporters to the high tribunal, and finds it natural to turn to them for advice.

The result is that there is a narrower wall between judicial and executive functions than in generations. This is not an unprecedented situation. Members of the Court have been called in to aid the other two branches of government many times in the past. But it takes a "new court" generally to supply the men needed, and a time of national stress to bring them out of judicial corridors.

Roosevelt Appointees

With the exception of two men, Mr. Roosevelt has named every present member of the Supreme Court, and one of the two, Justice Harlan Fiske Stone, he has picked as Chief Justice, while the other, Associate Justice Owen D. Roberts, he has sent to Hawaii to head the investigation of the Pearl Harbor surprise.

Associate Justice Stanley Reed headed the recent "President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement." Besides Mr. Justice Reed, this included two other Associate Justices, Felix Frankfurter and Frank Murphy, and Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, who was later named to the Court, along with four other laymen. It did an excellent job and handed in its report in February, 1941.

Take another instance. James F. Byrnes, as South Carolina Senator, was one of the ablest Democratic leaders in Congress. On the Supreme Court he is now doing an odd job for the President. He is drafting the executive order which the President will sign and which will decide who gets the job of supervising alien property, as between the Treasury and Justice Departments. Interdepartmental rivalry is always a solid factor in Washington that has to be contended with. By turning this job over to an umpire on the Court nobody can feel that prejudicial arguments were considered. It is understood that Mr. Justice Byrnes has acted in other advisory capacities to the President. And he is not the only one who does this.

William O. Douglas was head of SEC before being named to the Court. As a justice, SEC officials still find him open for consultation and advice. He takes an interest in the personnel of his old organization, and his indorsement is said to have secured preferment for the three latest appointees to the SEC, Sumner T. Pike, Ganson Purcell, and Edmund Burke, Jr.

Felix Frankfurter, as Professor of Law at Harvard University, played an important part in picking New Deal hopefuls who later rose high in the Administration. Those familiar with the social life of Washington accept the fact that Mr. Justice Frankfurter still plays an important part in watching over old friends, giving them advice, and aiding their advancement by reasonable means. These men have influence with President Roosevelt, and there is no secret that the close connection with members of the Court continues. It is on an intangible personal basis, which sometimes is more important than actual delegated authority.

Members of the Court have broken out of the cloister in other ways. Mr. Justice Roberts is a strong anti-isolationist. It is significant that his name was included in a list appended to a recent advertisement in behalf of a move for closer Anglo-American postwar unity, after the pattern of Clarence Streit's "Union Now." This is only one sign of the times.

Making Speeches Now

As some of the Court functionaries say, with a touch of awe in their voices, "The Justices are making speeches." In many times in the past the only speeches made were the regular annual expressions of the Chief Justice at some pretentious banquet of the American Bar Association or other organization. In recent days, however, Justices Reed, Douglas and Murphy have all made speeches on "extra curricular" matters.

It is interesting to note that the recently retired Charles Evans Hughes, former Chief Justice, has been discussed as one of a possible list of umpires for labor disputes in the new War Labor Board set-up.

Mr. Justice Black, also a former Senator, like Mr. Justice Byrnes, does not hold himself aloof, but frequently mingles socially with old Senatorial colleagues, and takes part in the give-and-take of discussion on major matters of the day.

It can be argued that the new status of the Court is a good thing or a bad thing. But the fact remains that it is a factor to be reckoned with now in Washington.

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WILL YOU HELP?

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Colonial Wars Daughters To Meet Jan. 20

On Jan. 20, the date commemorating the "Peace of Paris" which in 1763 marked the beginning of the period of English control in North America and which was perhaps the true beginning of this nation, the Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars will hold their next meeting, in the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

This organization meets only on dates which have some historical significance for the United States.

The program will include a talk by Mrs. Pearl K. McGown on "Hookcraft Designs." Mrs. McGown is an authority on hooked rugs, having taken up the study first as a hobby. Her collection includes rugs of about 500 different designs dating from pioneer times to the present, and behind each design is a story which Mrs. McGown relates.

The program chairman of the Society is Mrs. Harry C. Higgins of Worcester. Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman, President, will preside at the business meeting.

In charge of the tea which will follow will be Mrs. E. Samuel Dudley, the hospitality chairman, who will be assisted by the following members of her committee: Mrs. Clovis L. Carpenter, Mrs. Ernest G. Copp, Mrs. Carl G. Harring, Mrs. John F. Osborn, Miss Sarah F. Ranlet, Mrs. Edward B. Stearns and Mrs. Charles W. Stevens.

Pourers will be Miss Isabell W. Gordon and Mrs. Rufus K. Noyes.

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Joseph A. Cushman

President of the Society of the Daughters of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who will preside at the meeting Tuesday in the Hotel Vendome, Boston.

Guest Nights of Women Clubs

The first part of next week will see two women's clubs observing guest night. The Ipswich Woman's Club will give the proceeds from its guest night to the Red Cross. The program will be provided by members of the Young Artists' Guild; Barbara Leavitt, monologuist; Juanita Clay Bartlett, reader; Elizabeth Abele, contralto, and Priscilla Marston, pianist. Afterward there will be dancing to Ken Reeves' orchestra.

The Philergians of Braintree on Tuesday evening will serve supper in the Braintree Town Hall at 6:30, following it with an entertainment and dance.

Mrs. Fred Pennock and her Art Committee, assisted by the Meetings Committee, of which Mrs. Arthur Benham is Chairman, are making a "winter Garden" of the Town Hall. A sound-film, "Cavalcade of Color," will be shown by John Alves, and Jean Kimball, soloist will present a group of songs.

General chairman of the event is Mrs. Morrill R. Allen, President of the Philergians, whose committee includes Mrs. William C. Brooks, Mrs. H. Irving Charnock, Mrs. Willard P. Sheppard, Mrs. Fred J. O'Brien, Mrs. Arthur R. Gates, Mrs. Henry F. Knight, Mrs. Lawrence W. Guild, Mrs. Pennock, Mrs. Benham, and Mrs. Edgar L. Copp.

Dinner reservations are being managed by Mrs. Robert C. Leggett, Mrs. Albert P. Nelson, and Mrs. J. Davis Shuster.

Talk Explaining Juvenile Museum

Adults will be transported to a children's world at the Woman's City Club tomorrow evening when Miss Mildren E. Manter will speak at 8 o'clock on work and play of the Children's Museum. Colored slides will illustrate the talk. Miss Manter, Director of the Jamaicaway organization, will show how boys and girls are encouraged to study nature, the natural sciences, and to understand the habits and customs of peoples of other countries.

Miss Julia Murphy is planning a supper party preceding Miss Manter's talk. Mrs. John McKey of the hospitality committee is Chairman for the evening, assisted by Mrs. Karl Andren and Miss Josephine Douglass. The Children's Museum is a member of the Greater Boston United War Fund Campaign.

Union Book Shop To Hear Talks

The Book Shop of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will entertain at luncheon for two successful novelists, Mary Frances Doner, whose latest book is "Not By Bread Alone," and Harlow Estes, author of the $10,000 prize novel "Hildreth" and the later "Long Week End," on Jan. 20 at 1 o'clock in Perkins Hall.

Miss Olga Owens will preside at the luncheon, with both honor guests will speak.

Reservations may be made at the Union.

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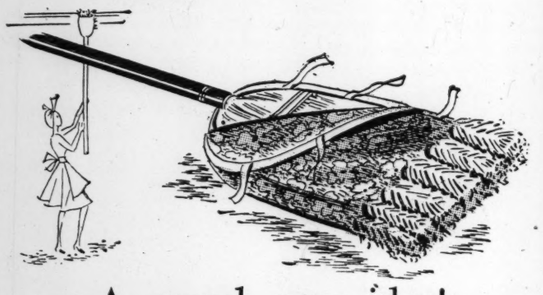

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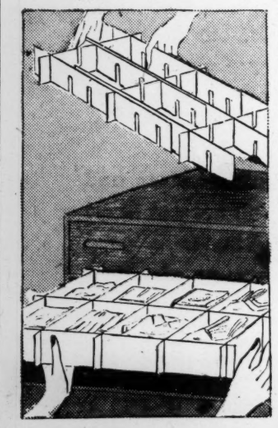

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Calendar of Women's Clubs Events Scheduled Next Week

Monday

Brightheimstone Club—Regular meeting. Readings by Mrs. Harry H. Read. Forum discussion, "Friendship." Two p. m.; Clubhouse.

Milton Woman's Club—Business meeting and musicale. Einar Hansen Trio, violin, cello, piano. Tea; 2:15 p. m. Pre-meeting program begins at 11 a. m.; luncheon at 12.

Morgan Memorial—Tour of industries at 1 p. m. Program at 2 p. m.; Mrs. Harold B. Neal, Chairman, Church of All Nations, 85 Shawmut Avenue, Boston.

Watertown Woman's Club—Legislative Day. Tea at 1:15, followed by business meeting and program. Judge Emma Fall Schofield: "Politics and Patriotism."

League of American Pen Women—Private showing of exhibition of paintings, books, and music by members, Copley Galleries, 298 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; 3:30 to 6:00 p. m. Tea served.

Arlington British War Relief Unit—Regular meeting. The Rev. Grady D. Feagan, First Baptist Church, to speak on "Building a Vital American Morale"; 10:30 a. m., St. John's Episcopal Church, Pleasant Street.

D. A. R., Old North Chapter—Regular meeting. Musicale by Ruth Limbach Stewart Trio, Pioneer Hotel, 2 o'clock.

Ipswich Woman's Club—Guest Night. Entertainment by Young Artists' Guild. Dancing to Ken Reeves' Orchestra; 8 o'clock at the Clubhouse.

Swampscott Woman's Club — Meeting. Humorous one-act plays and monologues by Marjorie Shepherd. Sponsored by Literature Committee, Mrs. J. Harold Fletcher, Chairman. Refreshments at 1:30 p. m. Hostesses, Mrs. George H. Somers and Mrs. John H. McCraw.

West Newton Women's Educational Garden Club—Guest Day. "Around the Year with a Color Camera" to be presented by Mrs. Francis J. Bush. In the Newtonville Branch Library, 2 o'clock.

West Medford Woman's Club—At Home Day. Musical program, including soprano soloist, violinist, and accompanist. Federation honor guests. Tea served. Community Hall, 22 Harvard Avenue, 2 p. m.

Tuesday

Canadian Club Auxiliary—Business meeting. Topic, "The World Today." Mrs. J. Anton DeHaas and Mrs. Max Ulin to speak. Mrs. L. A. Hicks, Program Chairman; 8 p. m.; Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston.

D. A. R., Col. Ebenezer Francis Chapter—Regular meeting. Lecture by Chester R. Arnold on "Pioneer Village." Home of Miss Edith F. Perkins, 25½ Atlantic Avenue, Beverly, 7:45 p. m.

Daughters of Colonial Wars—Pearl K. McGown to speak on "Hookcraft Designs." Two o'clock, Hotel Vendome.

Florence Crittenton League — Meeting for sewing; box lunch. Hostess: Miss Dorothy A Hall, 8 Harrington Road, Winchester; 10 a. m.

Milton Junior Woman's Club—Sports talk. Milton Woman's Club House, Reedsdale Road; 8 p. m.

Old and New Club of Malden—Regular meeting. "Original Character Sketches" by Franklin Lacey; 2 p. m.

Philergians of Braintree—Guest Night, banquet and program. Braintree Town Hall; 6:30 p. m.

Professional Woman's Club—Reception and luncheon; 12:30 p. m., Hotel Statler Ballroom.

Wollaston Woman's Club—Guest Night. Combined senior and junior meeting. Alton Hall Blackington, "Romance of News Gathering." Legion Post Building; 8 p. m.

Charlotte Cushman Club—Gardenia Ball, main ballroom, Copley-Plaza, Boston; 9 to 2.

Massachusetts League of Women Voters—Opening of Foreign Affairs school at Radcliffe; 2:30 p. m., Agassiz House.

Community Club of Canton—Meeting and tea. Mrs. John H. Kimball to speak on "I Cover the Waterfront." Hostesses, Mrs. Nathaniel Wentworth and committee. Universalist Parish House; 2:30 p. m.

Winchester Fortnightly—Annual luncheon of Garden and Conservation Group, 1 p. m., at the Old Mill, Arlington, followed by round-table discussion and question box. Readings by Elizabeth Pierce.

State House Woman's Club—Dinner at 6 p. m., Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston. Chefong Seto, Chinese girl, and Mrs. William Collier to speak. Ruth Oliver, soloist, accompanied by Dorothea Masse.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Luncheon, 1 p. m., Perkins Hall, in honor of Mary Frances Doner and Harlow Estes, authors.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—Meeting and tea at home of Mrs. Thomas R. Vannah, 72 Warwick Road. Review of Edna Ferber's "Saratoga Trunk," by Mrs. Theo Rice; 2:15 p. m.

Roslindale Woman's Club—Color film "South to the Lands of the Conquistadores." Refreshment hour at 1 o'clock precedes the buisness meeting; Unitarian Parish House.

Manuscript Club of Boston—Regular meeting, beginning with study groups at 7:15 o'clock. Hotel Vendome. Esther Willard Bates to speak on play writing.

Newtonville Woman's Club—Annual Junior Guest Night, Clubhouse, 8 p. m. Program and informal social hour; refreshments.

Newton Highlands Woman's Club—Twenty-fifth anniversary meeting. Parish House, Newton Highlands Congregational Church, 2:30 p. m. Cedric Seager to speak on "Turkey and the World Conflict." Tea will be served.

Wednesday

Belmont Woman's Club—Bridge tea for benefit of Club Choristers, Clubhouse, 2 p. m. Mrs. C. Briggs Downer in charge of reservations.

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Regular meeting, Maria Gregoire, Austrian concert pianist. Ship Model Exhibit. Hostesses: Mrs. Henry M. S. Aiken, Mrs. A. B. Connelly, Maugus Club, 2:30 p. m.

D. A. R., Dean Winthrop Chapter—Regular meeting and book review of Pearl Buck's "Dragon's Seed" by Dorothy L. Kinney. In aid of chapter philanthropies; 1:30, Beacon Villa.

Community Service Club of West Newton—Regular meeting. Dr. Russell Henry Stafford of Old South Church, Boston, to speak. Unitarian Church, 2 o'clock.

D. A. R., Old Blake House Chapter—Regular meeting. Mrs. Lester S. Daniels to speak on favorite American Composers. At home of Mrs. Irving R. Merriam, 56 Thetford Avenue, Dorchester, 2 p. m.

Thursday

Boston Parliamentary Law Club—Regular meeting. Subject "Lay on the Table." Hotel Vendome; 2 o'clock.

Daughters of Massachusetts—Big Day, annual card party and tea in aid of scholarships and philanthropies. Hotel Lenox, 2 p. m.

Greenwood Woman's Club — Meeting in charge of American Home Committee. "The Housewife as a Purchasing Agent," by Kenneth B. Backman. Tea, Home of Mrs. Howard W. Selby, 350 Chestnut Street, West Newton, 2:30 p. m.

Melrose Woman's Club—Regular meeting at home of Mrs. Alfred A. Gerade, 543 Lynn Fells Parkway, 2:30 p. m. Program arranged by Literature Committee, Mrs. B. H. Pingree, Chairman. Mrs. Eric Boland to give "Critical News and Views."

Friday

Roxbury Women in Council—Meeting in charge of International Relations and Legislative Committee. Hostesses Mrs. Clarence Leavitt, Mrs. Elmer E. Hannaford, Roxbury Masonic Temple, 171 Warren Street, 2 p. m.

Reading Woman's Club—Miss Grace Walker in a monodrama, "Empress Taitu of Ethiopia."

New England Women's Press Association—Lecture "Hawaii Today" by Alice Cooper Bailey; 8:15 p. m. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, Boston. Public ticket sale.

D. A. R., Minute Men Chapter—Regular meeting, Y. W. C. A., Clarendon Street, Boston. Luncheon 12:30 o'clock.

West Roxbury Woman's Club—Trip to Museum of Fine Arts under direction of Mrs. Henry P. Moore. Members to meet at 1:30 at Library Hall.

Lothrop Club of Beverly—Annual American Home Day. Luncheon and community sing, 12:30 p. m. Business meeting 2 p. m., followed by lecture, Open meeting.

L. M. A. Roy

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder

State Director for New Hampshire of United States Employment Service.

Mrs. Abby L. Wilder, the sole woman State Director of the United States Employment Service, has the responsibility unusual for feminine hands of helping to mobilize workers for war production.

Mrs. Wilder, who heads the Federal Employment Service for New Hampshire, supervises 11 local employment offices—one each in nine of the 10 counties in the State, and two in the tenth.

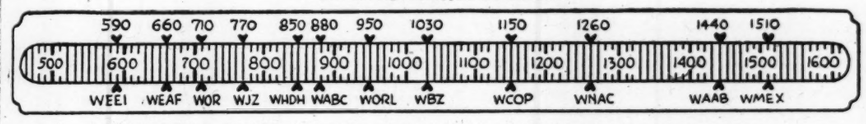
She now has 121 full-time employees on her staff. Last year the service she directs placed 26,158 in jobs. Of these 19,412 were men and 6,746 women.

Mrs. Wilder is the mother of six children. Her husband was the late George Warren Wilder, President of the Buttrick Publishing Company of New York. Her parental grandparents were William R. and Anne Langdon (Lodge) Alger of Boston.

"I anticipate a definite shortage of skilled and semiskilled workers," Mrs. Wilder said in commenting on the labor situation. "We have already reached the point where there are more job openings than qualified applicants."

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
12:00	Theater of Today: original drama	News; "Man on the Farm"	"Musical Roundup"	Gypsy Caravan	"Rhythm Revue": Sports
12:15			Walter Kidder, songs	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Stars Over Hollywood": drama	National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orch.	Ilka Chase; orchestra; vocalists; guest	"Italian Melodies"	Francine; popular music
12:45				"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	News	Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Farm and Home Hour	George and Dixie, songs	Chick Maathe's Orch.	Vivienne Cameron
1:30	Science Adventures	"What's on the Air"	"Call to Youth" talk	Network Orchestra	Ann Bronberg, soprano
1:45	Buffalo Serenade	War News	"Hits and Bits"	Network Orchestra	Short Story Editor
2:00	News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	McFarland Twins; or-	Military Marches
2:15	Books; guest	Wagner's "Lohengrin";	U. S. Marine Band	chestra	Military Marches
2:30	Wendell L. Willkie	Lauritz Melchior, Astrid	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.;	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45	Wendell L. Willkie	Varnay, Julius Huehn,	Jeannette Davis, songs	Herbie Kaye's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00	Country Journal	Kerstin Thorborg, Nor-	'Music for Everyone': or-	M. I. T.-Emerson College	Sports results
3:15	Country Journal	man Cordon, Leonard	Parents-Teachers Cong.	Debate: "Should United	Sports results
3:30	United We Stand	Warren; Erich Leins-	"Campus Capers"; or-	States Enter Permanent	Sports results
3:45	United We Stand	dorf, conductor	chestra; songs	Union With Gt. Brit'n?"	Sports results
4:00	"Young Americans	Metropolitan Opera:	News; Week-end Whimsy	Network Orchestra	Sports results
4:15	in the Making"	Wagner's "Lohengrin";	Week-end Whimsy	Network Orchestra	Sports results
4:30	News; Alvino Rey's	Lauritz Melchior, Astrid	"Air Youth of America",	Sports Matinee	Jay Burnett, songs
4:45	Orchestra	Varnay, Julius Huehn,	"Patti Chapin Sings"	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00	Cleveland Symphony	Kerstin Thorborg, Nor-	Dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:15	Orchestra; Rudolph	man Cordon, L. War-	Dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:30	Ringwall, con-	ren; E. Leinsdorf, cond.	Musical Roundup	Glen Miller's Serenade	Melody Mirror
5:45	ductor	Piano Duo	War Correspondents	Glen Miller's Serenade	Five Star News
6:00	News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30	Eric Sevareid	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	News Review	Dramatization	Talk; Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00	'People's Platform':	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Dance Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Rio de Janeiro, Conf.	Five Star News
7:30	Jobs for Defense	"Ellery Queen": mystery	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Dance Music; Talk
7:45	Jobs for Defense	drama	Concert Miniatures	"The Alpineers	Sports program
8:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet":	Knickerbocker Playhouse	America Preferred: Lily	Committee for Refugees.
8:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Pons; An. Kostelanetz	Circle C Ranch Boys
8:30	"Hobby Lobby": D.	Ted Steele: variety pro-	'Truth or Consequences':	Howard Jones' Orchestra	401st Vets. Ass'n.; Music
8:45	Elman, m. c.; News	gram	quiz program	News Service	K. Mendelssohn
9:00	"Your Hit Parade":	Frontline Headlines	National Barn Dance:	Chicago Theater: Op-	Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	eretta: "Faust"; Marion	cal Album
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Rochester Civic Orch.;	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Claire, soprano; Fred-	Pages From the Classi-
9:45	"Saturday Night	G. Fraser Harrison, con.	Orchestra	erie Jagel, tenor	cal Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley: "Believe It	Sports; Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - Baltimore
10:15	Public Affairs	or Not"	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	Orchestra	hockey game
10:30	Olga Coelho, songs	"Remember Pearl Har-	Dramatic sketch	Dance Orchestra	Hockey game; News
10:45	News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers	Dramatic sketch	Don Bovay, songs	U. S. Marine Band
11:00	Talk; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Time; Dance Or-	Dave Marshall's Orch.	Local News; Quartet	Rabbi Stephen S. Wise	Dance Orchestra
11:30	chestra; Vaughn	Val Olman's Orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; Pete	Rodeo: vocalists: come-	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Monroe's Orchestra	Val Olman's Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	dians; Stu Wilson, m. c.	"Day's End"; news

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
8:00	News; Louise Wil-	European News; Music	European News; Organ	Radio Carollers	
8:15	cher, organist	Piano Trio	Recital	Radio Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song	News Service	Petite Musicale	"Melody Market"	
8:45	Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Melody Market"	
9:00	News of the World	"European Situation"	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Orchestra program
9:15	"From the Organ	"Coast to Coast on a	Deep River Boys: quartet	nade"	Religious service
9:30	Loft," J. Mattfeld	Bus"; children's pro-	"Words and Music"	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:45	Gypsy Caravan	gram	"Words and Music"	nade"	Religious service
10:00	Church of the Air;	"Musical Millwheel"	Uncle Bob: children's	Musical Album	Religious service
10:15	C. Science Program	Rhythm Parade	program	Musical Album	"Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan.	"Southernaires": quartet	"Thrills and Romance".	Musical Album	Manner"
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires": quartet	Vi and Vilma, songs	Tremont Temple Baptist	Service from The Mother
11:00	News; Vera Brod-	News; Musicale	Temple Israel Service	Church service	Church, The First
11:15	sky, pianist	Piano Duo	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Baptist	Church of Christ, Sci-
11:30	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Service	Church service	entist, in Boston,
11:45	Trinity Church	Revue in Miniature	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple service	Massachusetts
12:00	News Service	Foreign Policy Talks	News Service	Student Radio Club	Five Star News
12:15	Don Maestro	"I'm an American"	"Tone Tapestries"	Student Radio Club	"Romance in Music"
12:30	Salt Lake City	Music Hall: Symphony	"Freedom's People"; or.;	"Italian Melodies"	WMEX Drama Shop: "A
12:45	Tabernacle Choir	Orchestra; soloists	chestra; speakers; songs	"Italian Melodies"	World in Fantasy"
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Music Hall: Symphony	Religious program	News Service	Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby
1:15	Phil Saltman, piano	Orchestra; soloists	Religious program	Cafe Continental	Josefsky's Orchestra
1:30	Invitation to Learn-	News Room of the Air	"The World Is Yours";	The Lutheran Hour:	and Morris Goldberg,
1:45	ing: speakers	Allen Roth's Orchestra	dramatization	Lutheran chorus	baritone
2:00	Spirit of '42	Great Plays: Christopher	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Irving Casear, songs	Question-Answer Period.
2:15	Spirit of '42	Marlowe's 'Dr. Faustus';	Sammy Kaye's Serenade	Hollywood Reporter	Songs of the Range
2:30	The World Today	Barret Clark, narra-	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	The World Today	tor	Round Table Discussion	"National D Quiz Club"	gram: talk; music
3:00	New York Philhar-	"Wake Up, America"	"Chats About Dogs"; sk.	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:15	monic Symphony,	"Wake Up, America"	H. V. Kaltenborn	"The Americas Speak"	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:30	Fritz Busch, con-	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	Religious program	Zelma Larsson's Music
3:45	ductor	"Wake Up, America"	"Listen, America"	Religious program	Zelma Larsson's Music
4:00	New York Philhar-	News; Mastersingers	Harpsichord: soloist	Reviewing Stand: aus-	Religious program
4:15	monic Symphony	Tony Wons	Moment Musicale	pices Northwestern Un.	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz	First Naval District	"The Shadow": drama	"Defense Varieties":	Olympics - River Vale
4:45	Or.; R. Middleton	Navy program	"The Shadow": drama	speakers; orchestra	hockey game
5:00	Family Hour: G.	Moylan Sisters, songs	Metropolitan Auditions:	'I Hear America Singing':	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Ross	Olivio Santora, yodeler	soloists; talks; orch.	Choral Concerts	Religious program
5:30	Graham; chorus	Wheeling Steelmakers:	Comedy Drama	Young People's Church	Religious program
5:45	Wm. Shirer's News	variety show	Comedy Drama	of the Air: speaker	Religious program
6:00	Theater: 'Week End	"Keep Guessing": quiz	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Double or Nothing":	News; Music
6:15	Havana'; B. Crosby	program	prano: violin and organ	guest, Frank Forrest	Irish Melodies
6:30	"Melody Ranch":	News Commentators	News Service	"Adventures of Bulldog	Religious program
6:45	Gene Autry; Music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Popular music	Drummond": drama	Religious program
7:00	Dramatizations	National Vespers	Jack Benny, M. Living-	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:15	Public Affairs	National Vespers	stone, "Rochester"; or,	Religious program	"Uncle Bill," talk
7:30	Guild Theater:	Captain Flagg and	"Bandwagon"; Gene	News Service	Central Baptist Church
7:45	"Sergeant York"	Sergeant Quirt	Krupa's Orchestra	Civilian Defense program	of Quincy: Rev. Frank
8:00	Helen Hayes Thea.:	Religious program	Edgar Bergen; guest	American Forum of the	C. Hageman
8:15	"Accent on Youth"	Religious program	comedy; orchestra	Air	Central Baptist Church.
8:30	Crime drama and	Inner Sanctum Mystery:	"One Man's Family":	American Forum of Air.	Classical Album
8:45	jury: Elmer Davis.	dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album
9:00	Sunday Evening	Walter Winchell	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:15	Hour: Artur Rod-	"The Parker Family"	Round"; musicale	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	George Harris' Orchestra
9:30	zinski, con.; Rose-	"Dear John"; drama	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	We Believe in Our
9:45	marie Brancato	Dinah Shore, songs; or.	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Community
10:00	"Take It or Leave	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Terry Shand's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:15	It": quiz program.	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	News: Defense	"Good Will Hour": John	'Sherlock Holmes': Basil	"Keep 'Em Rolling":	Five Star News
10:45	Studio speaker	J. Anthony, director	Rathbone, Nigel Bruce	variety program	U. S. Army Recruiting
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Music	News Service	Sunny Dunham's Orch.	Dance Orchestra
11:15	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:30	Columbia Workshop	Music You Want	'Author's Playhouse":	'Answering You': British	Day's End: Music
11:45	Alvino Rey's Orch.	Music You Want	dramatization	Govt. Official Program.	Day's End: News

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
11:00	Popular Music	Home Forum talk	"Mary Marlin": sketch	News Commentator	Musical program; Talk
11:15	'Man I Married': sk.	Church in the Wildwood	"Right to Happiness"	Ruth Moss Interviews	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons": sketch	Melody Strings	Harry Owen's Orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir Loft	Five Star News
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	News Analyst	Rhythm Revue; Sports
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Judy and Jane"	Organ Recital	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam"	"Italian Melodies"	Popular Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	Radio Playhouse: drama	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	Musical Mailbox
1:15	Serial drama	N. E. Agricultural News	Musical Roundup	"Government Girl"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Contrasts in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Front Page Farrell"	Organ Recital; songs
1:45	"Road of Life"	War News	Marjorie Mills Hour	George Van Dorn's Orch.	Dramatic sketches
2:00	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"	Cedric Foster, news	Military Marches
2:15	Serial drama	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"The Mystery Man"	Colonial Orchestra	'The Leatherneck Parade'
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	United States Naval	Margaret Janis, songs
2:45	'Kate Hopkins': sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter"	Academy Band	Five Star News
3:00	Swing Time	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:15	Del Castillo, organ.	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and Music
3:30	News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Lester Huff; Organ; Trio	Sports and Music
3:45	"Home Planning"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"It's Dance Time"	Sports and Music
4:00	Josef Cherniavsky's	Arthur Tracy, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Colonial Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15	Musical Camera	Joe Bradley, songs	"Stella Dallas": drama	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30	"Siesta": music	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Sports Matinee	Organ Recital
4:45	Press News	News; Talk	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	Studio Program
5:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Shafter Parker's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"The O'Neills"	"Superman": sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight': drama	Five Star News; Pol. talk
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	Town Crier
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Talk "Memory Lane"	Sports program
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Wheeler - Ladd; Herbert	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dance Orchestra
7:15	Lanny Ross, songs	Marshall; music	News of the World	Rio de Janeiro Conf.	Five Star News
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	"Cavalcade of America";	Dance Orchestra	"Lone Ranger": sketch	Dance Music
7:45	serial drama	historical drama	Walter Kidder, songs	"Lone Ranger": sketch	The Alpineers
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	James Melton; Francia	"Sizing Up the News"	State House Topics
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	"I Love a Mystery"	White; orchestra	Terry Shand's Orchestra	Music of the Gay 90's
8:30	"Gay Nineties Re-	"True or False": quiz	Margaret Speaks; Alfred	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	vue": Elmer Davis	"True or False": quiz	Wallenstein's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Drama
9:00	Radio Theater:	Front Line Headlines	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Lionel Barrymore,	Lionel Hampton's Orch.	program	News Service	cal Album"
9:30	Lana Turner, 'Devil	For America We Sing	"That Brewster Boy":	Henry Weber's Orch.;	Classical Album
9:45	and Miss Jones'	For America We Sing	dramatic serial	Attillio Baggiore: Chorus	Classical Album
10:00	Orson Welles' Mer-	"Merry-Go-Round"	Percy Faith's Orchestra;	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15	cury Theater	"Merry-Go-Round"	vocalists: chorus	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
10:30	Civil'n Defense pgm	News Commentators	Gypsy Fiddles	Jerry Wayne, songs	Dance Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	"A to Z in Novelty"	Gypsy Fiddles	Siegfried Wagner, talk	Dance Orchestra
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15	Weather; Master	"Music You Want"	Local news; Music	Dance Orchestra	Artie Shaw's Orchestra
11:30	Works of Music; or,	"Music You Want"	Edward Tomlinson, 'Mu-	'Radio Newsreel': Arthur	"Day's End"
11:45	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Music You Want"	sic for Everyone'; orch.	Mann; recorded	"Day's End"; News

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11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Music; Talk; Songs	"David Harum": sketch	Choir

Wellesley College Enlarges Its Activities in Support of War Efforts

By a Staff Photograppher

Defense Activities Have Been Introduced Into the Curriculum of Wellesley College

(1) Mechanized warfare requires even women who know whether the car or truck is just out of gas or really needs new spark plugs. Here Louise Wilde of Indianapolis, and Rosemary Hadden of South Pasadena, Calif., work over the machine which serves as the model for Miss Lucy Wilson's regular course in the principles and construction of the automobile.

(2) Ann Campbell of Tilton, Mass.; Alla O'Brien of Jersey City, and Beatrice Nimick of Greenwich, Conn., typify the constant clicking of knitting needles heard on all sides in Wellesley these days of World War II.

(3) Ann Cosler, Wilmington, Del., and Jean Newton, Edgewood, R. I., examining the facilities of the zone post in preparation for their training as building aides.

(4) Sand for the incendiaries is inspected here by Eunice Stunkard of New York (kneeling) and Jean Stone, Garden City, L. I.

Student Relief Committee Co-ordinates Varied Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 17—Wellesley College, which last year sewed 1,100 garments for war relief, knitted many more, sent a mobile kitchen to Britain and contributed generously to relief organizations, has greatly enlarged its program of extra-curricular activities designed to help the national war effort.

A student War Relief Committee, subdivided into three channels for educational projects, work room production and allocation of funds, co-ordinates the program under the supervision of a faculty committee on the National Emergency.

A first aid course with three divisions was begun last fall and has an enrollment of 81 students. Classes in nursing have an attendance of 66. Upon completion of these courses, students will receive certificates from the Red Cross.

The Educational Projects Committee has also introduced a course in typing, meeting once a week, which will continue for eight months. The Department of Physics includes in its academic program a course in the construction of the automobile. Other courses in the regular academic program of the College which students may find helpful in defense work are the chemistry of food and nutrition and courses in higher mathematics.

The work room in the administration building, equipped with five sewing machines, has enabled the college to complete 869 sewed articles to date, and 327 knitted articles. Here a large group of students spends one hour a week working on layettes, bonnets, children's dresses, skirts and other clothing. Cut-out pieces are sent to the work room by the local chapter of the Red Cross and the finished articles returned. Yarn for toddlers' suits, scarves, sweaters, sea boots and other knitted garments is delivered in 25-pound packages by the local Red Cross and British War Relief organizations.

An attendance schedule and check-up system has been inaugurated this year, the work being done under the direction of faculty members, heads of houses and alumnae. Some materials from the work are taken to dormitories and worked upon by individuals and groups. One dormitory has its own knitting room; another has a sewing hour after dinner twice a week. Other dormitory endeavors include collecting tin foil and stamps.

The allocations committee receives a percentage of the funds coming from the annual Service Fund drive for worthy causes throughout the world. In addition, contributions for war relief are sought from student organizations and benefit performances are encouraged. In addition to distribution of funds among various relief agencies, Wellesley has this year adopted several war children.

The campus of Wellesley College, comprising 15 sectors, will undergo surveillance by a sizable group of air raid wardens. Mr. Lawrence Smith, Associate Professor of Economics, is zone warden for the college and has two deputy wardens. A total of 515 people are now engaged in one phase or another of this authority.

The College Library is co-operating in the Wellesley defense program by making available to students worthwhile books on contemporary affairs and source materials having research value. A small group of students goes to Fort Devens on Friday evenings to entertain soldiers in the Station Hospital.

Harvard Students Urged to Take Courses in Technical Subjects

Harvard undergraduates were today urged to begin at once half-year courses in technical subjects to help relieve a national shortage of highly trained men.

"In this technical war, a knowledge of certain special disciplines is of the utmost importance," College officials said in releasing a list of "war courses."

Among the subjects newly offered for the forthcoming semester are camouflage, Japanese, development of modern armies, and economic aspects of war.

"Most pressing at the present time is the need for men trained in physics and engineering sciences," Harvard declared, shortly after Dr. James B. Conant, University President, had in his annual report called national attention to the wartime importance of technicians and asked a comprehensive survey of man-power needs and resources.

"Without the extraordinary developments in high frequency radio technique due to physicists and engineers," Harvard pointed out, "the successful defense of the British Isles a year ago would probably have been impossible. . . .

"At a time when the Country is at war, it becomes a prime duty for every student to consider his education with a view to making himself as useful as possible in the emergency."

Knowledge of physical principles, the College said, is fundamental in such problems as radio detection of aircraft and submarines; the control of ships, planes and gunfire; and the maintenance of communication in the armed forces.

Mathematicians are needed in air and sea navigation, in ballistics and ordnance, Harvard declared. Men who know weather conditions, who can survey and map an area, who can take aerial photographs, are all vital to a nation at war, students were reminded.

Courses in each of these subjects and many others—Russian and Far Eastern languages, sanitary biology, psychology, organic chemistry, personnel administration, even Anglo-American constitutional history—are offered.

Fluctuating Pay Rises Advocated

The Quincy Taxpayers Association, through its Executive Secretary, William M. Edmonston, has urged a "realistic approach" to the problem of city employees' salaries by varying wages with the fluctuating cost of living.

Mr. Edmonston pointed out that the school teachers have requested an additional $250, firemen a pay increase of $200, and similar wage boosts by other city employee factions. The salary schedule would be similar to those operating in other parts of the country, with the annual wage of several years ago being accepted as a base or "guiding" pay.

Resources Board Contends Postwar Slump Preventable and Asks Congress to Act Now

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—The end of this war need bring neither depression nor impoverishment.

It can be followed by the most solid and sustained lift to prosperity and social welfare that America has ever experienced.

Economic defeat does not have to be the result of military victory.

Full employment for peace, without going through a low-employment slump when hostilities are over, is possible and practical.

These are the carefully considered but rather breath-taking promises which the Federal Government's National Resources Planning Board laid before President Roosevelt this week and which the President asked Congress to put on its agenda for early study and early action.

The Board appealed to Congress and to the country not to wait until the war is over to deal with the problems which are bound to follow the war.

"To win the peace," it declared, "we must prepare now—even while we are concentrating on winning the war.

"In a very real sense the clarification of our objectives for the onward march of freedom-loving people is an essential of our war effort. We are intent upon winning this war, not only to safeguard our lives and our liberties, but also to make possible the 'pursuit of happiness'—the full fruition of our hopes and plans for progress and development.

"Collapse following the war would bring with it calamities as hard to bear as those of conflict. The general welfare which we seek to establish cannot be achieved and held by arms alone, but must be followed up by stabilization of national welfare on a high level."

Hoover Saw Same Light

The Planning Board raises the same question which was pointedly advanced some years ago by the report of President Herbert Hoover's Committee on Recent Social Trends in which it was stated: "Is it beyond the range of man's capacity some day to take the enhancement of social welfare as seriously as . . . the winning of a war?"

The Board's appeal to Congress this week was that it is possible to take the enhancement of social welfare as seriously as winning a war and that now is the time to do so.

"We are firmly convinced," their report said, "that depression need not follow the present emergency situation and resolved that it will not come if the Government is alert and active, and is supported by the joint efforts of our national forces."

The Board also strongly commends and asks Congress to act in accordance with the principle recently set forth by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts who, on appointing a postdefense stabilization board for Massachusetts, said: "Although the most pressing job at present is speeding up production of defense materials and strengthening our armed forces, it is imperative to begin planning for the tremendous economic and social readjustments which must be made after the war. Knowledge that careful plans are being laid for the future will have an important bearing on defense work itself because there is nothing like confidence of security for strengthening morale, and thus giving renewed energy to wartime production."

If the nation will act on this principle and act early, the Board is confident that when this war is over no general impoverishment need result. To the contrary, it concludes:

"The full employment and prosperity which is coming with the defense effort proves that we can have a full employment system and balance the production-consumption budget at a high level if we are determined to have it so, because we do have the necessary man power, resources, productive plant, and organizing ability.

"No country need be impoverished if its productive resources (both capital and human) are intact. The productive resources of this country will be on a considerably higher plane when this war is over than ever before. A larger proportion of our population will be trained to perform skilled and semi-skilled jobs.

"We need to be on the alert to prevent a possible postwar inflation. If in fact we do experience a strong postwar boom, there is, however, the gravest danger that it will lull us to sleep. Sooner or later such a boom will end in a depression unless we are prepared. If appropriate action is taken there is no necessity for a postwar collapse.

"We have to make up our minds as a nation that we will not permit a postwar depression to overwhelm us. We do not have to take economic defeat after the military victory is won. We can, if we will, maintain business prosperity. We can sustain a continuing demand for goods. We can keep industry going at high levels. We can maintain substantially full employment. We can achieve a society in which everyone capable of and willing to work can find an opportunity to earn a living, to make his contribution, to play his part as a citizen of a progressive, democratic country."

Modernized 'Bill of Rights'

The NRPB, which President Roosevelt describes as the planning arm of the White House, put before Congress what it describes as a modernized re-statement of the bill of rights.

"We look forward to securing," it says, "through planning and co-operative action, a greater freedom for the American people. Great changes have come in our century with the industrial revolution, the rapid settlement of the continent, the development of technology, the acceleration of transportation and communications, the growth of modern capitalism, and the rise of the national state with its economic programs.

"Too few corresponding adjustments have been made in our provisions for human freedom. In spite of all these changes, that great manifesto, the Bill of Rights, has stood unshaken for 150 years. And now to old freedoms we must add new freedoms and restate our objectives in modern terms.

"Freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear, these are the universals of human life."

Basic New Objectives

On this premise the Board offers the following "new declaration of personal rights" which it considers the basic new objectives of the American people:

1. The right to work, usefully and creatively through the productive years.
2. The right to fair pay, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and other socially valuable service.
3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care.
4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident.
5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority, and unregulated monopolies.
6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.
7. The right to equality before the law, with equal access to justice in fact.
8. The right to education, for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness.

We must plan to enable every human being within our boundaries to realize progressively the promise of American life in food, shelter, clothing, medical care, education, work, rest, home life, opportunity to advance, adventure, and the basic freedoms.

We must plan to make upbuilding America the keynote of the postwar program, including both development of our national resources adding to the national estate, and service activities, which will increase the vitality health, skill, productivity, knowledge, and happiness of the American people, and thus together and unemployment and add to our wealth and well-being.

"Our greatest resource is men-at-work, a resource which is lost forever when men are idle," the report explained. "Full employment is, therefore, the key to national prosperity as well as individual welfare in the modern world of power, machinery, labor specialization and technology. In this world of growing economic inter-dependence, the individual can produce little working alone. Thus, step by step, men are experimenting with co-operative mass action to assure full employment.

Free Employment

"The full employment we Americans seek must be, at the same time, free employment, unless we are to accept a new kind of economic slavery and lose those freedoms without which even material prosperity is not worth the price to men who cherish freedom and the dignity of man.

"In this time of crisis, when we are fighting to defend our freedoms and our rights, our way of life, and our scale of values, we must not fail to take stock of the problem of full employment which we shall face again, when this world war is over, and we can turn once more from defense to peace, confident of our national security.

"With total war we are building up our production to unprecedented heights. Already we have more men and women at work, more wheels turning, more power being used, more freight moving, more shipways full, more goods being turned out, more workers in training and getting jobs, more commodities being purchased than ever before in our national history. In spite of awkward blockades here and there arising from the hasty and unbalanced character of this advance, we shall go on along these same lines, building up our total production until the Axis collapses and the threat of aggression against us is ended.

May Take 2 to 3 Years

"Within 2 to 3 years, every available person will be at work, and we shall be producing all that we are capable of with the population, machinery, and technology then at hand.

"The workers of the United States can produce, under a system of full employment, $105,000,000,000 to $110,000,000,000 of goods and services once we are organized for it.

"In other words, a national income of $105,000,000,000 is perfectly possible. When we organize for maximum production on the basis of full employment, without being stopped by the costs, we discover, as have other nations, that increased production pays the real costs involved.

"Doing the job pays the bill. In other words, the central problem is not the money, it is man power, resources, and organization. At last we are beginning to see that finance was made for man, and not man for finance.

"A modern nation cannot avoid balancing its total production-consumption budget. This can be done at a low level with a great deal of unemployment, inefficiency, and suffering; or it can be done at a high level, with full employment, high efficiency, and a better life for all."

Missing Bomber Found Wrecked in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Wreckage of an Army bomber which disappeared two weeks ago was found near San Bernardino Jan. 15 with bodies of eight of the nine crewmen.

The plane had struck a tree about 200 feet below the crest of Kellar Peak. The plane did not burn, but exploding gasoline caused a minor blast. The Fourth Air Force Command reported the wreckage had been definitely identified as the missing B26 bomber.

Berlin (Irving) Paying Twice—Cash and Song

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 17 (AP) — Most Americans are fortunate at that. Irving Berlin is paying his income tax twice this year—in cash, and in song.

At the request of the Treasury Department, the composer has just turned out an inspiring (hopes Henry Morgenthau) number entitled, "I Paid My Income Tax Today."

Mr. Berlin also composed "The President's Birthday Ball" for the nationwide benefit dances Jan. 30.

Mailmen Spend $50,000 For Defense Bonds

By the Associated Press

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17 The United States Letter Carriers Mutual Benefit Association, a national organization with headquarters here, has purchased $50,000 in defense savings bonds, the maximum allowable. National officials made the purchase.

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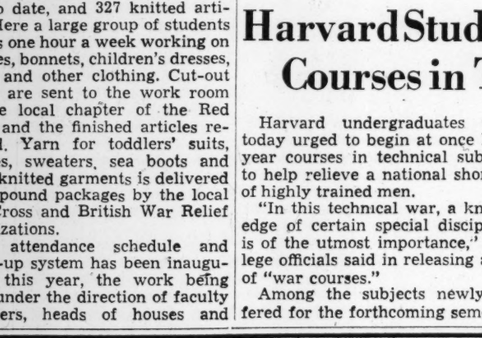
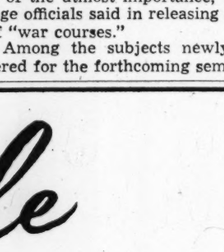


brown, black or black cherry calf



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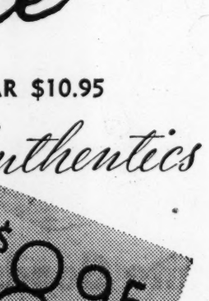

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Our wonderfully comfortable tailored shoes that you will live in during these busy days. Such a rare saving, you'll be wise to look ahead and get more than one pair.

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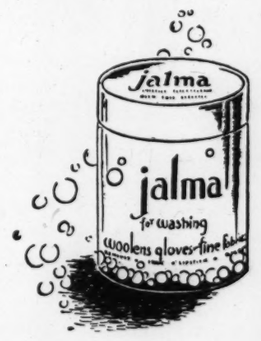

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cloth 2x2½ yards, regularly $17.50	Now $14.50	each
cloth 2x3 yards, regularly $19.50	Now $16.50	each
napkins 22x22 inches, regularly $17.50	Now $14.50	dozen
napkins 24x24 inches, regularly $19.50	Now $16.50	dozen

"Norman" blankets by North Star

*100% new wool**

A new brushed-wool type of soft, flexible construction with unusual bulk and appearance. Bound by five-inch acetate rayon satin. Colors: ashes of rose, blue, rosedust, rust, wine, rose-pink, and green.

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108 and 113 inches long when four-inch and one-inch hems are turned.

plain hem	size	hemstitched
cases 53c each	18½x 36	70c each
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sheets $2.30 each	72 x108	$2.60 each
sheets $2.55 each	81 x108	$2.85 each
sheets $2.75 each	90 x108	$3.05 each
sheets $2.55 each	72 x113	$2.85 each
sheets $2.95 each	90 x113	$3.25 each

Stearns
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*New Wool, as defined by the U. S. Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

3,000,000 British Workers To Get Postwar Tax Refunds

LONDON—The 3,000,000 workers who becometaxpayers in 1942 due to recent extension of wartime taxes to lower brackets will benefit from this taxation through postwar credits and in other ways, according to J. M. Keynes, a Director of the Bank of England and well-known British economist.

Under the stipulations of the new tax bill, all earning under 48 shillings weekly will receive the entire payments back at the end of the war.

Analyzing the necessity for the tax extension, in a radiocast addressed recently to the workers affected, Mr. Keynes described the purposes of the measure and its operation from the consumer viewpoint.

"The goods which can now be supplied to the public are limited in amount," Mr. Keynes explained. "There is not enough manpower to make more for you; there are not enough ships to bring more to the country. Thus, unless prices go up, the total amount buyable in shops and spent on rent, light, fuel, traveling, entertainment and all else on which you can speend money is a fixed amount and not increasable.

"We can calculate. It comes to about 12 million pounds sterling daily at current prices, but your wages and other incomes before paing the income tax are more like 1½ million sterling. That means there is a balance of four million sterling which it is useless for you to try to spend.

"If you do try to spend it, either prices are forced up so you pay more money for the same things, or the money just cannot be spent. But the effort to spend it, besides raising prices, means more black-markets, long queques, more waiting and disappointment. The best rationing won't prevent it.

"If you agree that the money must not be spent and the people left to themselves won't save the whole amount required—and even if they did the war has to paid for—isn't a tax on income the right policy, taking proper account of the size of incomes and family responsibilities? Besides, a large part of what those with small earnings have to pay is only taken from them temporarily and they are given postwar credit payable when the war is over. Take a married man earning four pounds weekly. If he has a child, he pays nothing; and if he hasn't, he pays nearly 6 shillings weekly, practically all of which will be returned to him after the war. A bachelor pays a bit more and so he should."

Boy's Pony Grows Into Defense Bond

SYLACAUGA, Ala., Jan. 17 (AP)—Nine years ago Clyde C. Hare, bridge foreman, bought his son, Jimmy, a pony.

But Jimmy, just six then, didn't keep his pony long—he liked to swap things.

He started out by trading the pony for a cow, traded that cow for another cow and kept that one for four months, during which time he netted $40 on the sale of milk. Then he sold it for $30, bought a horse for $35 and sold the nag for $70.

His career continued until recently he had enough to purchase a $300 defense bond. En route, Jimmy had traded ducks, rabbits, baseball equipment, and various and sundry other articles.

Jimmy, now 15, is starting out practically from scratch in pursuit of a second $300 defense bond after "sinking" his capital into the first one.

All he has is a gun, dog, and bicycle. He's going to keep the dog and gun but—"you got anything you want to swap for a bicycle?"

Diplomats

Wide World; International

Sir Stafford Cripps

(Upper) Who has resigned as British Ambassador to Russia, and

Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr

(Lower) Transferred from Chungking to succeed him.

U. S. War Prisoners Warned by Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 17 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Maj. Gen. Yoshishige Dizhuara, commanding officer of the internment camp on Shikoku Island, told his 442 American war prisoners today they must behave according to the Japanese military code and without the "traditional Anglo-American sense of superiority for Asiatics."

The prisoners include Capt. George J. McMillin, who was Governor of Guam. General Dizhuara assured the prisoners they would be treated fairly.

Washington State $10,000 To Pry Into Oyster

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 17 (AP)—Washington State plans to spend $10,000 investigating the oyster.

The State Fisheries Department and the State Planning Council want to know why the native oyster, regarded as one of the State's choicest sea foods, is losing weight.

Fisheries Director Fred J. Foster said the State's oyster industry, producing revenues of approximately $1,500,000 annually, is threatened unless something is done.

Koreans, Devoted to Freedom, Ready to Help Allies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The war has produced a number of governments in exile, but there is one such government—and not the least active in the struggle—which does not emanate from this war at all. That is the Korean Provisional Government which has been functioning on Chinese soil ever since 1919, and has an army of over 9,000 at the present moment based at Chungking.

The fact that the United States is now at war with Japan therefore means supremely much to the Korean people, whose independence has been under a cloud for the past 30 years or more. The more powerful nations that surround Korea have absorbed the attention of the world and have led to the assumption that Japanese rule in Korea is permanent. The Koreans themselves have never had any such assumption.

The Korean people in China are getting together in a determined effort to help China in its struggle with Japan. They have the ear of Chiang Kai-shek, who has recognized the Provisional Korean Government which has been organized under his patronage.

The Koreans would be able to put in the field a force of 200,000 men under their Chief of Staff Lee Pum-serk if ways and means could be found to arm and feed them. For some time they have had a certain amount of military organization and they have given substantial aid in the guerrilla warfare which has been so troublesome to the common enemy.

The Poland of Far East

Japan has already found out that it made a mistake in driving two million Koreans to the mainland of Asia. In Korea proper they had the Korean people completely under their heel, but in China the exiles found sympathy and help. They could obtain weapons of a sort and could set on foot a certain amount of effective opposition to the invaders.

Korea is the Poland of the Far East. It has much the same population and area. The wrongs which have been perpetrated upon it match those which the Polish people have suffered.

The Korean people, moreover, are equipped temperamentally and otherwise to interpret the Western civilization to Eastern Asia.

Although Korea's population is dwarfed by that of all its neighbors, it should be noted that it still exceeds that of Spain, is almost twice that of Brazil and is three or four times that of Argentina. In addition to this inferiority of population, Korea has always followed the lead of China in putting war in its right place as a hateful thing though sometimes necessarry. Civil office there, as in China, has always taken the precedence of military or naval office.

Heritage of Independence

It is surprising, therefore, that Korea should have preserved its essential independence for over 2,000 years. Only through two short periods was that independence seriously interfered with, when it was overrun first by the Mongols and second by the Manchus. But the Mongols were a happy-go-lucky people and shortly left the Koreans to their own devices.

As for the Manchus, while they were a little more long-lived than the Mongols, their hand upon Korea was comparatively light. They made the Chinese assume the queue as a sign of servitude, but they never compelled the Koreans to do so.

The common opinion of Western people ascribed to Korean the position of vassalage to China, but this was because the West could not understand the Oriental point of view. The actual situation was far different from this. During all those thousands of years not one of the successive dynasties of China ever maintained what is called a "Resident" a the Korean Capital, nor a Viceroy, nor any other official superior in authority to the native ruler of Korea.

It was not until the opening up of Korea 70 years ago that China or any other power had even a Minister Plenipotentiary at the Korean Capital. All these foreign governments had treaties with Korea on the basis of full equality—even China.

A Bond of Courtesy

As an act of courtesy to China, Peking was consulted about this, and Li Hung-chang, the head and front of the Chinese Government in the late nineteenth century, made no objections. In fact, when France had its trouble with Korea in 1866 the Chinese Government flatly denied all the responsibilities of suzerainty over the peninsular kingdom. Later Yuan Shi-kai went to Korea as "Imperial Resident" and made a pretense of authority in Seoul, but none of the other legations paid much attention to it.

There was, however, a certain bond between Korea and China, but it was merely a bond of international courtesy. China had an Emperor while Korea had only a King, and according to Oriental ideas an Emperor takes precedence of a King. Korea was always ready to recognize and admit such precedence, just as a Minister from any foreign government at Washington would recognize the official precedence of an ambassador there.

The Oriental puts it in the figure of "Big Brother" and "Little Brother," but during all the centuries this carried no implication of political suzerainty. It gave to China no explicit or implied right to interfere in the domestic affairs of its small neighbor. So far as foreign relations were concerned, there practically were none.

No Implied Vassalage

The King of Korea sent an annual embassage to Peking with gifts to the Emperor, yet indeed there was no implied vassalage. There was no demand or stipulation on the part of the Chinese Government as to the kind or value of such gifts. It was not in any sense a requisition. This is attested to by the fact that the Emperor sent back to the King of Korea gifts which were probably far more costly than the ones which he received.

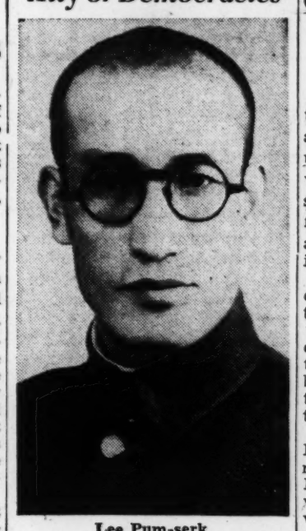
The Korean people believe that in case of Japan's defeat in the present war neither China nor any other of the peace-making powers will leave to Japan any foothold upon the mainland of Asia. Upon this assumption they base their hopes of resuming their old independence and the continuation of their national life.

Koreans point out that it was America who helped to patch up a peace between Japan and Russia in 1905, in the negotiations for which, recognition of Japan's "rights" in Korea helped to tip the balance.

They add that it was done without a word of warning to the Korean Government which maintained a Legation in Washington and to which America had pledged its word that it would preserve a friendly attitude in case of danger.

They insist that it was one of the remoter, though none the less real, causes of the present war, for it fed to the full Japan's appetite for conquest.

Ally of Democracies



Lee Pum-serk

Chief of Staff of the Korean Independence Army in China.

Canada's Arctic Oil Wells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Oil wells 100 miles south of the Arctic Circle at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River are playing an important part in the use of modern transportation to develop Canada's vast Arctic hinterland.

A modern refinery recently set up there produces aviation gasoline and diesel engine fuel from the oil.

Thus it is no longer necessary to ship in vast quantities of aviation gasoline from Edmonton, Alberta, 1,100 air miles to the south.

The development in the past few years of mining operations in Canada's Far North has increased the demand for petroleum products. Shipping in fuel by air or by rail and water has been costly, with aviation gasoline upward of $1.50 a gallon. A dependable supply of high grade aviation gasoline and diesel fuel oil is today essential in territory just below the Arctic Circle.

The oil wells supply 840 barrels daily of fuel for diesel-powered boats and mining machinery. During the summer months tanker barges move oil on regular schedule to mines on Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake and lesser lakes in the Northwest Territories. An 8½-mile pipe line has even been constructed to overcome rapids in the Great Bear River, some 1,200 miles north of the international boundary.

Oil was first located near Fort Norman, trading post on the Mackenzie River, in 1919. First oil came out of a well drilled up to 990 feet in 1921. Drillers had been taken north by airplane, the first planes to fly to the northland. A second well was drilled to 1,600 feet in 1925. Then the oil wells near Fort Norman were shut down as there was no market for the fuel. But 1930 saw the discovery of uranium on the shores of Great Bear Lake. By 1932 there was a demand for diesel fuel for the mines which began to operate on Great Bear Lake, and the oil wells were reopened.

The wells and the modern refinery cater not only to the growing number of gold and silver mines, but also to the growing air traffic to these mines and the trading posts of the region where Eskimos, Indians and whites use gasoline-operated electric lighting plants to light their homes, stores, hospitals and schools. Oil storage tanks have been built at strategic points in the Northwest Territories. There is no doubt that the installation of the modern oil refinery and the efficiently operated sub-Arctic oil wells will play a big role in further development of Canada's western sub-Arctic regions.

Limits on 'Unemployability'

MONTREAL, Jan. 17 (CP)—The International Labor Office, in a review of wartime employment in Britain, says that the prevention of "chronic and prolonged" unemployment in peacetime will "demand the same unity of economic purpose and approach as is now facilitating the mobilization of economic resources for war purposes."

The article, published in current issue of the International Labor Review, gives as a second prerequisite the "existence of adequate administrative organization and techniques for investigating the prospects of persons who lost their employment, for finding suitable employment for them, and for giving them the opportunity, by training and retraining programs, for fitting themselves for the jobs in question."

Noting that war demands have lifted the burden of "hard-core" unemployment from Britain, the article suggests that the principal lesson to be drawn from British experience thus far in the war is that "the limits of 'unemployability' are in practice much more narrow than had generally been assumed."

The review continued:

"The idea is still all too prevalent that a 'standing army' of unemployed is inevitable, that is, that there are large numbers of people who cannot, in 'ordinary times,' find jobs. British experience has shown that the main cause of this widely held belief has lain in the depressed level of employment.

"Nevertheless, there will remain a problem of 'relative employability.'

"If, in future, the volume of demand for labor is allowed to fall below the supply, or if the character of the demand shifts without corresponding adaptions in the supply, many of the less employable workers, from the employers' point of view, will be thrown out of their jobs and will be unable to find new work. . . .

"In the absence of preventive action, the limits of 'unemployability' will be extended to include these 'less employable workers, whose unemployment derives primarily from the fact that there is no work that needs to be done."

Intended for the use of students of international law and drafters of social legislation the volume is dedicated also to the service of those officials who will be faced with the responsibility of drawing up plans for the reconstruction of the postwar world.

The results of much of the work of the International Labor Organization and of its experience in the framing of international labor treaties and standards in the interim between the wars is found in easily accessible form in the new book. It is divided into 12 books, each of which is subdivided into titles, chapters, and articles. Each chapter contains two sections, the first relating to the obligations of the nations ratifying the respective conventions, the second in contradistinction listing the standards formulated in the International Labor Conference recommendations.

The volume contains complete bibliographical annotations with many pages of explanatory text relating to the ratification, application, and interpretation of I. L. O. conventions and recommendations. Among the nearly 1,000 pages there are a number of indexes and appendices giving the historical background of labor treaties.

Army or Congress Pay for Private Osmers?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Does a $10,000-a-year Congressman serving as a $21-a-month Army private have the right to choose which salary he shall get?

The case at issue is that of Frank C. Osmers, New Jersey Republican, who kept a campaign pledge and enlisted in the Army shortly after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Osmers' Congress pay checks have been held up through action of Comptroller General Lindsay Warren and the Congressman-soldier has protseted strongly.

Kenneth Romney, House Sergeant-at-Arms, said the problem was being considered by the Judge Advocate General's Office and that pending a recommendation from there it was not expected any action would be taken.

Code on Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Record of 20 years of international labor legislation has been made available in codified form in the International Labor Code, recently published here by the International Labor Office "Working Center."

The Code presents in a systematic and convenient form the terms of the conventions and recommendations—international labor treaties and standards—adopted by the International Labor Conference during the period between the first and second World Wars.

Canada to Pay $100,000,000 To Provinces in Tax Pact

OTTAWA, Jan. 17 (CP)—Close to $100,000,000 will be required annually from the Federal Treasury to compensate the Provinces which agree to vacate the personal income and corporation tax field for the duration of the war and one year after, Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley has announced.

The Minister, at a press conference Jan. 15, released details of the draft agreements being sent to the nine Provinces—agreements completed after months of negotiations based on the Minister's budget proposals last April that the Provinces vacate these fields temporarily.

Compensation will be paid the Provinces, annually, plus "fiscal need" subsidies to Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. The following are the total amounts payable to each province:

Prince Edward Island, $701,943; Nova Scotia, $2,909,430; New Brunswick, $3,650,067; Quebec, $20,704,737; Ontario, $28,961,488; Manitoba, $5,634,740; Saskatchewan, $5,830,471; Alberta, $4,080,218; British Columbia, $12,048,367.

Taxes at All-Time High

In addition the Federal Treasury will pay grants to the Provinces sufficient to make up the amount by which gasoline tax receipts fall below the totals collected for 1940 as a result of gasoline rationing and other wartime restrictions.

The budget proposal, made as Mr. Isley raised Federal taxes to unprecedented heights, was that the people be freed for the war's duration and one year after from personal income and corporation taxes then being levied by the Provinces.

To those Provinces agreeing he offered compensation from the Federal Treasury equal to the amount on revenue collected from the sources to be abandoned during the fiscal years ending nearest to Dec. 31, 1940.

As an alternative form of compensation, he said, the Federal Treasury would be willing to take over the net debt service actually paid by any Province during the year ending nearest Dec. 31, 1940, less the revenue obtained from succession duties in that period

"Fiscal-Need" Subsidies

In addition it was provided that "fiscal need" subsidies might be paid from the Federal Treasury where need was proven, and that grants would be made to maintain gasoline tax receipts at the level of collections during the fiscal year ending nearest Dec. 31, 1940, in each Province.

Under the agreements, Mr. Ilsley said, the Provinces will undertake not to tax personal or corporation incomes earned after Dec. 31, 1940, or to collect any other corporation taxes which became due and payable after Sept. 1, 1941.

The agreements will continue in force until one year after the end of the war when the Dominion agrees to reduce its tax rates so as to permit the Provinces to reenter the tax fields which they are being asked to vacate temporarily.

The annual payments to British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, will be based upon the revenues which the Provinces and their municipalities actually obtained from the personal income tax and corporation tax fields during the fiscal years which ended nearest to Dec. 31, 1940.

Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will take the "debt option." Their annual payments will be based on the actual net cost of servicing the provincial debt in the fiscal year ending nearest to Dec. 31, 1940, less the revenues obtained from succession duties in that year.

Censorship Rules On War Production

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The American public was told today it would be given all the information about war production that could be disclosed without aiding the enemy.

The announcement was made by the Interdepartmental Committee on War Information which at the same time pointed out there would be difficulties in distinguishing between information of value or nonvalue to the enemy.

The committee said every effort should be made to resolve these by employing a form of publication "which will provide information helpful to our own people without providing information helpful to our enemies."

In that connection, a line was drawn between local and general publication about site locations of war industries.

Maritime Council Pledges Aid to Allied War Relief

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The 32 members of the National Council of the National Maritime Union (CIO) has voted to set up anti-sabotage committees on all American ships in all ports and to assess themselves one day's pay a month to be donated to Allied war relief. In addition, the Council urged the Union's 65,000 members to make a similar pledge.

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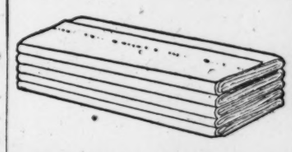
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Rumania Finds Road To Ruin in Appeasement

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some Rumanians are revolting against Nazi domination. For example, ex-King Carol, who is in Mexico, where it is easy to revolt. Also, some Rumanian soldiers, who have returned home and been mustered out, are reported to have defiantly refused to give up their arms.

It is reported, too, that a number of democratic leaders in Rumania are secretly trying to arrange a separate peace with Russia. However, Rumania is not in a position to launch an effective revolt now, because its policy of appeasement has made it Hitler's slave. Rumania is not an independent state.

King Carol may be sincere in his present professions of anti-Hitlerism. A majority of his former subjects were unqualifiedly opposed to Hitler. One may safely say that Rumania was as much against Hitler in 1938 as the United States was. But it didn't act. It appeased. By the time its terrible Pearl Harbor came, it was too far gone to resist. Appeasement brought ruin and enslavement.

What Moved Rumania

Two considerations drove Rumania to accept appeasement. One was fear of Russia; the other dread of being smashed, as Poland and France were. It seemed the less of two evils and some Rumanians still feel that the choice of appeasement was justified. The glamour of military success and the attention mighty Germany is giving to "little Rumania" have hid from many Rumanians the base humiliation which their nation has suffered.

Of course, not all Rumanians are so easily misled. Former Premier Juliu Maniu, leader of the peasant party, and a large number of his followers regret and resent cooperation with dictators. Their attachment to Great Britain, the United States, and the democrats of France persists. It is true, also, that Rumanian nationalists have shown their extreme displeasure at the loss of Transylvanian provinces by actually fighting against the Antonescu Government.

There can be no doubt, also, that the Rumanians are tired of war and opposed to sending more soldiers against Russia.

Recent Nazi reverses, America's entrance into the conflict, wide economic dislocation, increasing misery have all accentuated the aversion to further fighting. Cooperation with Germany, even for the sake of protection against Bolshevik Russia, is becoming more and more unpopular.

Comeback Hinted

Nevertheless, in spite of all this weariness, uncertainty and poverty, many Rumanians believe their country is "coming back," and that the only way to safety is loyalty to the Axis. They may be in the position of a drowning man coming up for the second time, but at any rate they think they are coming up, and that encourages them.

There are tangible reasons for this hope. A year ago the Russians held large areas in Rumania and stood as a constant menace, a few score miles from Bucharest. The state seemed to be in danger of disintegrating under pressure from Germany, Hungary, Bulgaria and Russia, and no help was in sight. Many people in many lands believed that Russia might try to stop Hitler's penetration into the Balkans and turn Rumania into an arena for an Armageddon.

But that threat has been, at least temporarily, removed. Rumania has recovered the provinces lost to Russia and has even invaded that land. The very fact that the Rumanians have acted has given them a feeling of confidence. Prior to their war against the Soviets the Rumanians fought only with words. They held meetings, called conferences, wrote in the papers, sang patriotic songs and vituperated one another, but they used no force against foreign enemies.

A New Experience

They even watched enemies carve up their country without offering vital resistance. Then, at last, they began to fight—although side by side with the Nazis; and they won victories—with Nazi help.

They took Odessa and set up a Rumanian administration in a large Russian province. They aspired to annex an extensive piece of a foreign land. For a time, at least, they passed from the situation of being partitioned to that of partitioning others. Some of them like it.

Even more important, they have been delivered from the very personal fear of a Bolshevik invasion. Millions of Rumanians lived under the terror of seeing Communists seize their own shops, fields and homes.

Today, Nazi officers and officials are careful to flatter Rumanians; on solemn occasions distinguished Nazis pay public homage to the Rumanians in the Rumanian language. Some Rumanians undoubtedly feel exhilarated at the thought of belonging to the mighty Axis.

Cause for Sorrow

Yet the Rumanians have plenty of cause for sorrow. The papers are filled with long casualty lists. Prices, too, are high and some articles are scarce. Much uncertainty also prevails, especially since America entered the conflict.

Nevertheless, Rumanians have some feeling of having vindicated their honor. They believe they have a right to consider themselves heroes. Not a few of them sincerely hold that Dictator Antonescu is doing the best he can to get them out of "a terrible mess."

Moreover, for many Rumanians there is a sort of economic boom, even as in America and other warring countries. Most aspects of life in Rumania's capital give the impression that things are going pretty well—yet the impression may be superficial.

Politics Unchanged

Elegantly dressed people move up and down the streets. The luxurious barber and beauty shops are filled with stylish clients, the coffee houses teem with people and buzz with conversation, the Officers' Club is fuller than ever with well groomed men and striking women, shining carriages are pulled by spirited horses through the boulevards.

Many aspects of political life also continue almost unchanged. Anti-Semitism rages, nationalism screams, delegations go on public expense to Italy, Germany, Slovakia and Croatia. Tirades are frequently pronounced against Hungary. Solemn warnings are given against Bulgaria. Juliu Maniu, the legendary champion of democracy, inspires some people from his half-secret retreat. European unity is often discussed. A brilliant future is prophesied for Rumania by many; a few, also, foretell retribution.

Many of these attitudes and sentiments are mirrored in the daily press. At first glance the papers seem surprisingly similar to those of four or five years ago. The Jewish press has disappeared and the smaller political sheets have been suppressed, but with those exceptions the coffee house waiter would hand you almost the same papers to read that he handed you before Hitler invaded Austria and started the war. The newsboys on the streets shout many of the same names.

The papers are somewhat smaller now and decidedly duller, but they are still large and vociferous. They have lost most of their sparkle and all of their light, but none of their noise.

Anti-Semitic Press

At first sight, one imagines that the present anti-Semitic papers are more vulgar and cowardly than formerly, but on more serious reflection he reminds himself that they long ago reached the uttermost limit of the detestable. The persistence of their brutal, lucrative blackmail is astounding.

Rumanian kings rise and fall, constitutions are given and swept away, boundaries contract and expand, revolutions rage, a cataclysm pours over whole continents, but the Bucharest anti-Jewish editors continue their vicious campaigns of hate, repeating their same venomous tirades day after day for decades, hounding one helpless Jew after another, and winning rich booty from their hounding.

Timpul (The Time), a moderately liberal paper of Grigore Gafencu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs and democratic leader, still appears as a timid mimeograph of dispatches from Berlin, Tokyo, Rome and Vichy.

Universul (The Universe), Rumania's oldest big paper, nationalistic, conservative, authoritative, still appears. It is a kind of combination of a New York Times and Chicago Tribune. It retains a residue of pompous dignity and tries to follow a worthy Rumanian course. It is not blatantly Nazi, refrains from excessive servility, occasionally treats serious subjects with some objectivity, avoids the lowest depths of anti-Semitism and gives the impression of being more concerned with Rumania's welfare than with favors from the "Führer."

Other Rumanian Papers

The principal set of newspapers in Axis Rumania are Curentul, Evenimentul and Rapidul, owned and directed by a very bold, active, resourceful Rumanian, who early became an advocate of Fascism and any other reactionary doctrine whose sponsors were willing to pay rich rewards to a thunderous champion. This publisher, with a big morning paper, a flashy noon sheet and a sensational evening paper, has appointed himself the spokesman for the Rumanian nation. His hirelings repeatedly write flaming articles on such subjects as, "What would Europe be without Adolf Hitler?" He presents the "Führer" as the savior of Rumania, of Europe, and of the world.

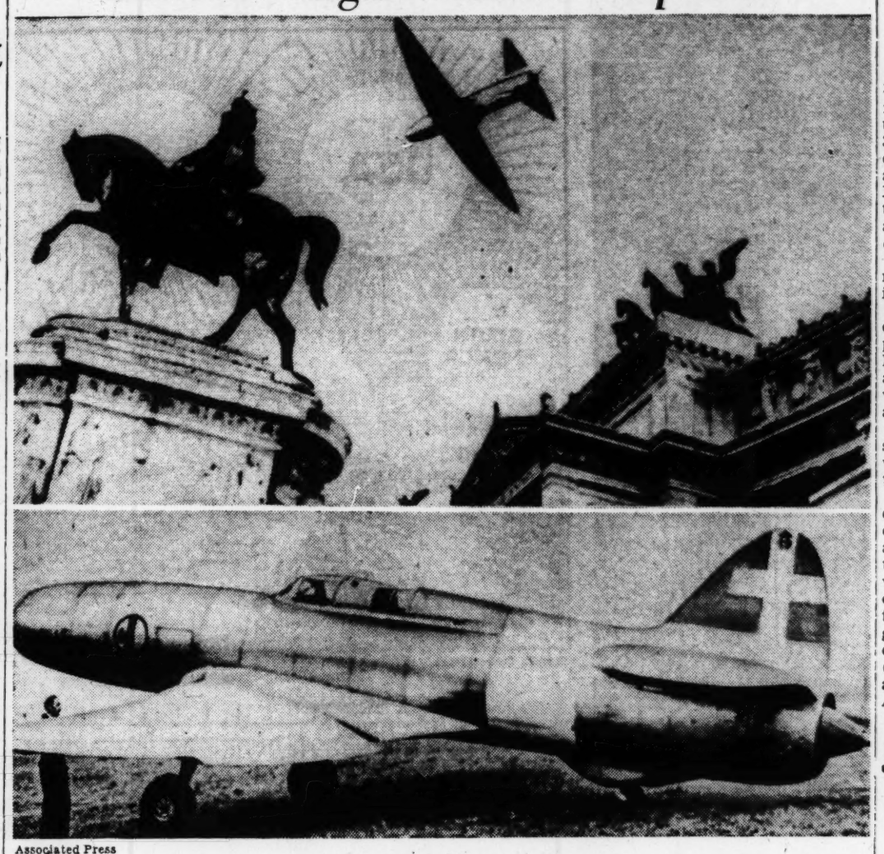
This editor is rather typical of Rumania, at present. Hitler grossly humiliated and almost destroyed Rumania; then he helped the Rumanians recover a certain amount of territory and prestige. Many journalists conceal his terrible work of destruction and laud only the fact that he helped the Rumanians free themselves from Russia. Not a few Rumanians have fallen under the spell of this propaganda.

In Hitler's Power

They forget or want to forget that they are completely in Hitler's power. When the Hungarians hesitate to do as Hitler wishes, the Nazi dictator threatens to give all of Transylvania back to Rumania and when the Rumanians show reluctance in sending more troops into Russia, Hitler threatens to give the rest of Transylvania back to Hungary. In spite of being in this trap, the Rumanians want to believe that their war is practically over and that all they have to do is to bring their soldiers out of Russia, drive the Hungarians out of Transylvania and enjoy the fruits of a negotiated peace between the two forces into which the peoples of the world are divided.

This deceived, hectic, deluded Rumania, by the very distortions and excesses which mar it, bears testimony to the saving power of democracy. It is true, parliamentary Rumania was very far from perfect. But as one takes Axis Rumania, with its craven servility, coercion, misrepresentation and corruption and places it beside that free Rumania, with its democratic strivings, its many noble books and very inspiring newspaper articles, its useful organizations, efforts at international co-operation, its social ideals and outbursts of contrite sincerity, one sees how hideous is the dungeon into which Rumania is being locked by its own leaders. It is to such a prison that the first mild acts of appeasement have led.

Powered Flight Without Propellers



Associated Press

Italian Rocket Plane Tested

The plane, shown above in flight, is driven by compressed air and hot exhaust gases, apparently on the rocket principle. It was credited by Stefani, Italian news agency with making a 285-mile flight on Nov. 30, 1941, between Milan and Rome. A broadside view of the plane is shown below.

British Women and the Draft

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 17—Actual working of the Government regulations recently introduced to render unmarried women between 20 and 30 years of age liable to some form of military service in the women's auxiliary forces is showing that Britain is anxious to preserve all the rights of individual conscience, according to Ministry of Labor officials here.

Women are being granted even more extensive rights than men, it is emphasized in official circles.

At a moment when the system of scheduling certain men's occupations as being reserved from liability to military service gradually is being discontinued, many women's activities are being listed as conferring exemptions.

These include teaching, medical services, agricultural and munition work, dentistry and some other trades and professions.

Both men and women can claim exemption from service on grounds of special hardship, but whereas all men called up are liable for the fighting forces, no married women and no women of any kind over 30 are subject to conscription to the corresponding women's organizations such as WRNS (Women's Royal Navy Service), ATS (Auxiliary Territorial Service) and WAAFS (Women's Auxiliary Air Force Service).

Even single girls 20 to 30, Government officials point out, can choose some form of industrial occupation instead of the women's auxiliary forces.

Further Choice Possible

Their choice may be overridden only if there is an insufficient number of volunteers for these forces. But again, within the framework of the forces themselves, there is further scope for individual choice. No woman member of auxiliary forces is drafted to combatant duty unless she especially volunteers for this duty.

It is understood here that large numbers of women actually are volunteering for this fullest form of participation in the war effort at present open to women.

Any woman whose conscience forbids her to serve in the auxiliary forces, it is stressed here, is offered the option of munition work. If munition work is unacceptable on moral grounds, then she can go into the agricultural services, hospital work, or one of many other specified activities.

Should she object to all these choices, she has the same right as a man to state her case before a conscientious objectors board which may disallow her claim altogether, draft her into some form of industrial effort, or grant her total exemption from any kind of national service. If she disagrees with the board's verdict, she can take her case to an appeal tribunal. Only if she refuses to obey the decision of the appeal tribunal does she become subject to imprisonment.

But it is further pointed out that the Government now has the right to assign to industry any woman under 51 who is not liable to conscription into the auxiliary forces.

May Be Transferred

Single women and married women without children under 14 and whose husbands are not serving in the armed forces, are liable, except in cases of special hardship, to be sent to any part of the country where their services are most necessary.

Women with young children to look after and women with husbands in the armed forces may be given work of national importance, but are not to be separated from their homes. Refusal to comply with Government directions in these matters, unless based on objections tabled before and sustained by a conscientious objectors board, may be followed by imprisonment.

Women's War Gains Alarm Men's League

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 17

The rapid advance made by women in industry and also in the military services through recent legislation in Great Britain making war work compulsory for women, under certain conditions, has raised opposition to the gains of feminism from the National Men's Defense League.

The League, which is making preparations for an elaborate post-war campaign, appeals to men to oppose feminism which, it claims, will make every effort to hold the gains made during the war, so keeping men out of jobs and seriously affecting the nation's family life.

Japan's Incipient Oil Deficit Possible Key to U. S. Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Japan's present consumption of oil is nearly four times greater than its normal production, from all sources, according to Walter Levy, writing in the current issue of World Petroleum. This leaves a nannual deficit of 28,000,000 to 30,000,000 barrels, which must be obtained from abroad.

Japan appears to have reserves for a year or even a year and a half. If by that time other sources have not been made available, Japan's war effort will certainly be seriously hampered, Mr. Levy declares.

Japan's present sources of oil are the wells of Sakhalin Island, Manchurian shale deposits, domestic wells and synthetic oil from coal. To these may be added small quantities of alcohol. Every one of the available sources is limited and almost half of the oil which Japan even now is producing must be brought to the country in tankers, Mr. Levy states.

Japanese authorities have long been aware of this unfavorable situation, Mr. Levy goes on to explain, adding that with characteristic energy and foresight the Japanese have set out to find remedies. Eight years ago the Government passed a petroleum law, requiring all industrial plants to accumulate and maintain a six months' reserve of oil, available for all emergencies. It also began, he states, to construct a large fleet of tankers, to establish an extensive refining industry and provide vast storage facilities.

Fuel Bureau at Work

To hasten the realization of these plans a Fuel Bureau was set up under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in June, 1937, and it has attained notable results.

This expanding production, importation and storing of oil shows how supreme and ruthlessly imperious is the will to conquer of the Japanese ruling group, Mr. Levy includes. It places war needs above every other interest. It dictates to industry, commerce, finance and home consumption. Banks, merchants and automobile owners for years have been making their desires subordinate to government commands. The state has even gone into the oil business on a large scale. Oil, food, clothing, housing, industry and everything else in Japan is devoted to war, he explains.

As a result of this determination of the leaders and the loyalty of the people, as well as of the state's ability to organize, the Japanese Army and Navy have formidable oil supplies. But these are not inexhaustible. It seems certain, Mr. Levy states, that by the end of this year oil will have to be shipped in from the Philippines, the Dutch East Indies or some more distant source.

A Question Is Asked

Mr. Levy poses this question: If Japan should continue its conquest of the Dutch Islands and get its hands firmly on that source of oil, could it keep the transport route from there to Japanese refineries open?

He answers that Japan has a large, modern, swift, well-managed fleet of tankers. However, these would have to cover a distance as long as from New York to Europe. If those boats should sail unmolested, Japan's problem would be solved. But the United States Navy will probably not permit that.

We do not know yet what we shall be able to do, Mr. Levy says, but adds that we have achieved remarkable results in the Atlantic and that gives promise for the Pacific. If naval and air bases are retained in Australia and if large fleets of United States boats and bombers operate from there, it is reasonable to expect that they will greatly hamper Japanese transports, he declares.

Even the most conservative view of the situation, he finds, justifies the belief that the United States will eventually succeed in choking Japan's naval pipe line. That doesn't mean Japan's collapse in 1943, but it might mean that Japan would be so weakened as to permit a decisive blow for American victory, Mr. Levy believes.

American Missionaries Slain

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 17 (AP)—An Army communiqué said yesterday that the Japanese slew all American missionaries on Hainan Island after the outbreak of war in the Pacific.

[Hainan, Chinese island off the south coast of China, was occupied by the Japanese in March, 1940.]

The communiqué mentioned the names of the Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Thomas, and Miss M. Burkwall, registered nurse, as among those slain.

According to the 1941 Protestant Mission Directory the American Presbyterian Mission (North) maintained stations in four centers of Hainan. Among missionaries listed were Miss M. M. Moninger, Mr. and Mrs. Melrose, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Burkwall, the Rev. and Mrs. H. Buch.

There is also a Roman Catholic mission on the island but no mention was made of it in the communiqué.

Dispatches in February, 1939, when the Japanese first occupied portions of the island, mentioned a Rev. and Mrs. D. H. Thomas and a Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Burkwall, all of Kansas City, Mo. They also mentioned a Miss H. Moninger of Marshalltown, Iowa.

The dispatches then said eight American missionaries and two customs officials were on the island at the time but were unhurt.

The Japanese extended their hold from the coast to the entire island a year later.

British Trainers Stay in Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—The Civilian Technical Corps, a British agency in the United States which seeks the enlistment of trained American technicians for work in England on maintenance and repair of war equipment, will continue to function even though the United States is now at war, according to announcement made by Dean Charles R. Foster, local regional officer with headquarters at the University of Miami.

Any male citizen of the United States is eligible to join the Corps provided he is between the ages of 18 and 50, physically fit, able to produce proof of sound character, and technically qualified to pass the examinations required for one or more trades.

Word has been received by the Florida regional office that packages sent to members of the Corps in England are duty-free.

Returned to U. S.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 17 (AP)—Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Burkwall, listed as Presbyterian missionaries on Hainan Island off the south coast of China, are now living in St. Joseph.

They arrived here three months ago after several years service at the mission.

Dr. Burkwall said that his sister, Miss Margaret Burkwall, remained at the Presbyterian mission when he and Mrs. Burkwall left to return to the United States.

'Eligible' Operators Get Certain Tires

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Government authorized a minor relaxation in tire rationing regulations yesterday to permit sales of six and eight-ply tires in all popular passenger car and light truck sizes.

Previously, only four-ply tires could be obtained under the rationing plan. Under the new ruling, "eligible" operators may purchase the six or eight-ply grade provided they prove to their rationing boards that the four-ply tire will not serve their needs.

An additional amendment to the rationing order placed full rationing restrictions on truck tires for vehicles 10 years old or more.

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TRYING TO STRETCH THAT SAME OLD PAY CHECK?
Here's an amazingly simple plan that helps solve many money problems

DEFENSE needs have already hit almost everybody's pocketbook. Living expenses, taxes, contributions may make even heavier inroads on your pay check before the emergency is over.

What can you do to stretch your pay check? How can you adjust your spending to cause the least inconvenience?

First, you can *plan* your spending *in advance*. For years we have been trying to help people with serious money problems. Recently we made an important discovery. Suddenly we realized how many families stay out of money troubles through good times and bad. Yet they say they don't "plan it that way." We investigated. We found that they *do* plan, if only in their minds, to do three things with each pay check.

1. Get ready to meet large occasional expenses such as insurance and taxes.
2. Pay debts from the past—instalment payments, for instance.
3. Live on what is left—pay rent, buy food, etc.

Planning—or budgeting—helps you to keep your spending in balance. You have a chance to decide in your own mind which purchases really are most important to you. Planning helps you control your spending to make ends meet—and to get the greatest satisfaction out of what you have to spend. And that, after all, is the real purpose of a budget.

Careful buying can do a lot for you, too. Compare values before you choose. Learn what grade or quality will give you the most for your money—and how and when you may use lower priced goods with satisfaction.

Would you like to receive a little book which will help you plan your spending? The Budget Calendar makes budgeting easy and simple. No tiresome bookkeeping is required. There are "plan for spending" sheets for every pay day in the year.

Household Finance has published the Budget Calendar as a contribution to better family money management. You are invited to ask for a copy without obligation. There will be no solicitation or follow-up.

How home money management aids national defense
Defense of the nation begins with defense of the home. Home defense means learning how to stretch every dollar till it covers taxes, contributions to charity, defense stamps and bonds, and all the things a family needs for mental and physical health. That's a big job.
We hope that this message will encourage and help folks to keep their money affairs on a sound basis—and that it will contribute to a more effective defense effort.
R. S. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT

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OTHER SHOPS AND DEALERS COAST TO COAST

U. S. Inland Waterways Traffic Soars to Unprecedented Height

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Announcement of the record-breaking volume of freight traffic carried last year on the Great Lakes and other parts of the nation's vast inland waterway system turns attention on the vitally important part this network is bound to play in the present war emergency.

To some perhaps the very fact that there is a substantial amount of freight business on the rivers may be news. It will be a revelation for them to learn that these watery highways are carrying more than ever before in their history, many, many times the volume of the lush days of Mark Twain and the picturesque packets.

While in normal times the economic justification of this water traffic, especially on the rivers, is earnestly questioned by the railroads, whose business has been hard hit by water-borne competition, war demands today put such controversy at least temporarily on the shelf. The importance of the waterways as primary and supplementary movers of war goods is undisputed. As a matter of fact some of the river barge lines are today pleading right alongside their rivals, the railroad operators, before the Interstate Commerce Commission for increased freight rates.

Traffic on the Great Lakes, which in some ways is distinct from river traffic but which is essentially part of the inland waterway system, soared in 1941 to a total of 169,020,975 net tons, which is 18.3 per cent more than the previous record of 142,874,985 tons the year before. Prior to 1940 the record was hit in 1929, with a total of 138,574,441.

Iron Ore Traffic

Of special significance in these figures is the position of the all-important iron ore, which is brought down by sleek lake freighters from the mines at the western end of Lake Superior, to feed the steel mills at the lower end of the lakes. In 1929, working overtime to haul enough of the red dust down to last the winter before the Straits of Mackinac froze over, lake carriers unloaded at the mills a total of 65,204,600 gross tons. At the beginning of the 1941 season it was expected that this record would be broken. Federal authorities, probably feeling that they were really putting on the pressure, asked the carriers to haul 74,000,000 tons

But when the Straits froze this year a few weeks ago, and the iron ore figures were added up, everyone, including some old-time lake men, were astonished to find it to equal 89,730,323 tons

The rest of the freight carried on the Lakes is mostly coal, grain, and limestone. There is also some traffic in oil, some sand and cement, some automobiles, and a measure of package goods trade.

These figures are more or less typical of the nation's water-borne traffic as a whole. In 1941 the Illinois Waterway, for instance, carried 6,400,000 tons, compared with 5,929,356 in 1940. The port of Chicago alone handled 22,700,000 tons (including lake traffic) in last year, compared with 19,896,168 in 1940.

The figures for traffic on the rest of the Mississippi system have not yet been compiled as a whole, but it is known that for every section, including the Ohio, the upper and lower Mississippi, and the Missouri and other branches, the 1941 tonnage was considerably ahead of the previous year, when it reached more than 81,000,000 tons.

On Navigable Rivers

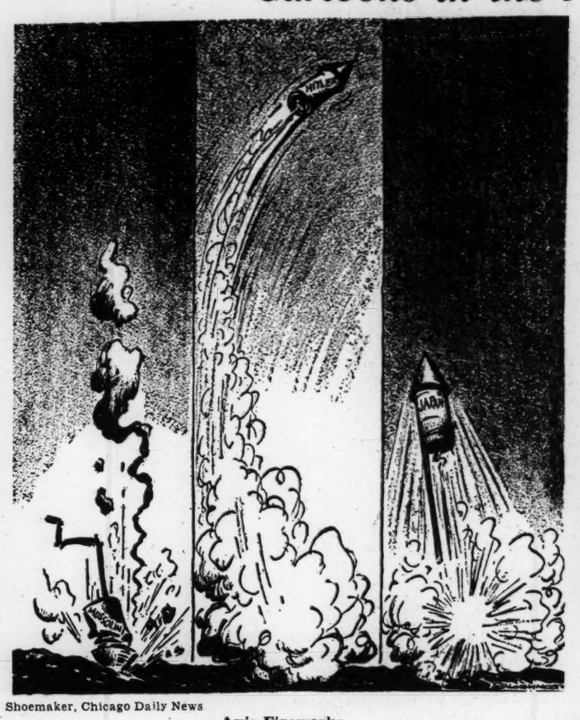
It happens that practically every important inland industrial community in the nation is situated on a navigable river. That is possibly because the community itself was established and grew up originally on that spot because of the presence of the river, vitally necessary either for power, or as a means of transportation in a country then without railroads, and few highways. That fact today means that war goods produced in this central region, fast becoming the nation's arsenal, need not depend wholly on the railroads. There was a time when these water carrier facilities might not have offered very substantial relief. Today improvements carried on continuously by the very able U. S. Army Engineers have provided not only an economical but a highly efficient system.

There are today altogether about 15,000 miles of navigable waterway in the inland area. This isn't counting the Great Lakes of course. About 6,000 miles of that is standard—that is, of standard depth and width, and with standard bridges, dams and locks, allowing for passage of the largest barges and towboats. Much of the rest will take standard traffic part of the time, and all of the rest accommodates freight traffic of some sort.

When we speak of the Mississippi system it must be remembered that this doesn't just mean the Father of Waters, but altogether some 14 tributaries. For example, the Mississippi itself is navigable for nearly 2,000 miles from the Gulf to Minneapolis. The Missouri River is navigable for 327 miles from St. Louis to Sioux City, Iowa. Boats go up the Ohio for 981 miles from Cairo to Pittsburgh. The Allegheny is navigable for 134 miles from Pittsburgh to Oil City; the Monongahela for 131 miles from Pittsburgh to the head of navigation; the Cumberland for 519 miles from the Ohio to Burnside, Ky.; the Tennessee for 646 miles from Paducah to Knoxville; the Mobile, Tombigbee, Warrior, and Black-Warrior Rivers, for 410 miles from Mobile to Birmingport; the Ouchita for 351 miles from its mouth to Cambden; and the Louisiana and Texas intercoastal waterway for 566 miles from New Orleans to Corpus Christi, for 119 miles from New Orleans to Mobile Bay, and for 40 miles from Mobile Bay to Pensacola.

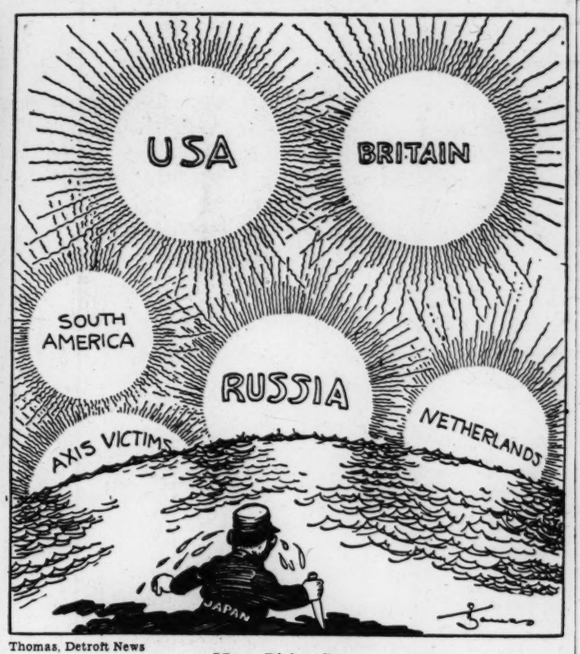
The area which this system drains totals some 1,239,100 square miles, or 41 per cent of the United States, exclusive of Alaska. It includes all or portions of 31 states and 20,000 square miles in Canada.

Cartoons in the News of the Week



Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Axis Fireworks



Thomas, Detroit News

Many Rising Suns

Ray, Kansas City Star

The Old Gray Mare May Yet Be What She Used to Be

Claudio Arrau Soloist With Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Claudio Arrau, distinguished Chilean pianist, was soloist at the twelfth Friday afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony season, given yesterday in Symphony Hall, with Richard Burgin conducting.

In memory of Mme. Koussevitzky, the concert opened with the Andante funebre e doloroso from Tchaikovsky's String Quartet in E flat minor, as transcribed for orchestra by Giazounoff.

Apart from this tribute to the memory of Mme. Koussevitzky, the program had been radically altered because of the last-minute refusal of the head of the American Federation of Musicians to permit Bruno Walter to keep his engagement to direct the concerts of the Boston orchestra this week and next. This engagement had been made before Mr. Walter joined the union last May, and it was announced last fall, but the notice that he was not to be allowed to keep it was received at Symphony Hall only last Monday.

The management was fortunate to be able to obtain the services of Mr. Arrau, who had played with the orchestra in 1924 but had not been heard here since.

Otherwise, the program had to be completed as well as might be, and Mr. Burgin fell back upon the Schönberg transcription of the Brahms Piano Quartet in G minor, which he himself had introduced only a year ago. This gave the program rather too much of chamber music transcriptions, and it provided an anti-climax in the case of the two Brahms numbers; but no doubt it was the best that could be done under very difficult circumstances. Incidentally, Mr. Burgin will also be called upon to conduct the concerts of next week.

The assistant conductor gave a good account of himself yesterday. He is of course a thorough musician and he has by now had a great deal of experience as a conductor. He leads with authority and he has the willing co-operation of the players. He deserved the applause that he received yesterday.

* * *

Mr. Arrau was cordially welcomed when he entered, and he received an ovation after his performance in the concerto. (He has already been engaged to play at the next Monday-Tuesday concerts.) He is obviously a musician of penetration and an artist of taste. He had a clear conception of the score and was able to reveal that conception, in co-operation with the orchestra.

Nevertheless, this performance did not attain to the full stature of the music. The pianist's tone might have been more lyric, and his legato more flowing; he had not quite enough power for the first movement, and his rhythms were not quite supple enough for the best results in the Rondo. The slow movement was more Largo than Adagio, and the orchestra tended to lag a little throughout. I cannot but feel that Mr. Arrau's artistic understanding would be more successfully engaged by a musical style for which he had a greater natural sympathy.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—
"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30 (last day).
Wilbur—
"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse—
"Me and Harry." Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Richard Burgin, guest conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Mischa Elman, violinist, assisted by Leopold Mittman. 3.
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by Robert Kitain, violinist. 2.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.
Fenway—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:05, 9:45. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 12:45, 3:15, 5:50, 8:30.
Keith Memorial—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.
Kenmore—
"Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. 1:05, 4:35, 8:05. "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. 2:40, 6:05, 9:30.
Orpheum—
"Secrets of the Lone Wolf." 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Warren William "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:20.
Metropolitan—
"All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Marry the Boss's Daughter," Brenda Joyce, Bruce Edwards and George Barbier. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
Modern—
"They Died with Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:15 a. m., 1:50, 5:30, 9:10. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:55.
Paramount—
"Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:45, 5:20, 7:50 10:20. "Harvard, Here I Come," Maxie Rosenbloom. 10:55 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 6:40, 9:10.
RKO-Boston—
"Paris Calling," Randolph Scott. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 9.
Scollay—
"They Died with Their Boots On. Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10:05 a. m., 1:50, 5:35 9:25. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn. 12:30, 4:20, 8:05.
South Station Theater—
"The Tell-Tale Heart." "War Clouds in the Pacific." "Peaceful Quebec at War." "Eddie Cantor—Al Jolson," latest newsreels and other shorts.
State—
"Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:55. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:10, 4:10, 7:10, 10:10.
Telepix—
"War Clouds Over the Pacific." "Minstrel Days," featuring Eddie Cantor and Al Jolson. Short subjects and a newsreel program. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—
"Riot Squad," Richard Cromwell. 9:30, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:40, 9. "The Big Boss," Gloria Dickson, Otto Kruger, and John Litel. 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:25, 7:40, 10.
Uptown—
"Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50.
Washington Street Olympia—
"H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. 9:40 a. m., 1:50, 5:40, 9:30. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 12, 4:05, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "H. M. Pulham, Esq." Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Nine Lives are not Enough," Ronald Reagan. Continuous 1:15-11.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne, Robert Montgomery. "Pittsburg Kid," Billy Conn. Continuous 1:30-11.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Lady Be Good," Eleanor Powell and Robert Young. "Her First Beau," Jane Withers. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 1:30 and 8.
BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 2:10, 5:05, 8:05. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:40, 6:35, 9:35.
Brookline Village: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Mobtown," with the Dead End Kids. 1:50, 5:05, 8:05.
Cleveland Circle: "One Foot in Heaven." Fredric March and Martha Scott. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. Continuous 1:45-11.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Robert Young and Hedy Lamarr. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. Continuous 1-11.
Harvard: "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby, Mary Martin. "Scattergood Meets Broadway," Guy Kibbee, 2 and 8.
University: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "Date With the Falcon," George Sanders. 1:35, 4:45, 8.
CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan. 2 and 8.
DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda." "Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray. 2. Evenings, 7:30-11.
Strand: "International Lady," George Brent. 11:45 a. m., 3:14, 6:17, 9:24. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:28 4:57, 8.
EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:45, 7:45.
EVERETT—Capitol: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Badlands of Dakota." 2:08, 5:08, 8:08.
Park: "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. "Border Vigilantes." 1:30, 7:30.
HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:50 and 7:45.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:23, 6:22, 9:18. "Sierra Sue." 2:14, 5:13, 8:09.
Hyde Park: "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor and Betty Bryant. "The Deadly Game," Charles Farrell. 2 and 8.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Moonlight in Hawaii," Leon Errol. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 2:30, 6, 9. "Mystery Ship," Lola Lane. 4, 7:30, 10:30.
MALDEN—Granada: "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari and John Sutton. 2, 5:10, 8:20. "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.
Maplewood: "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 3:24, 6:28, 9:39. "Six, Gun Gold," Tim Holt. 2:22, 5:26, 8:27. "Don Wilson of the Navy. Serial No. 5." 1:55, 4:36, 8.
Mystic: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers and Jinx Falkenburg. 2:10, 5:15, 8:20. "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.
Orpheum: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.
Strand: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3, 5:45, 8:30. "Target for Tonight." 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Masey. Continuous 1-11.
Medford: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Birth of the Blues." Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker and Susan Hayward. 1:30, 7:30.
NATICK—Colonial: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:15, 9:15. "Cadet Girl," Carol Landis. 2, 8.
NEEDHAM — Needham: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott. 1:30, 8.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Target for Tonight." 1:30 and 8.
NORWOOD—Norwood: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 2:05, 6:30, 9:35. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Linda Darnell. 3:35, 8:05.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Sing for Your Supper," Buddy Rogers. "Richest Man in Town," Frank Craven. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy and Maria Montez. 2 and 8.
REVERE—Revere: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Swing It, Soldier," Frances Langford. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Swing It, Soldier," Frances Langford. 2 and 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan. "Free and Easy," 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. "Mail Train," Gordon Harker. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Under Fiesta Stars." Gene Autry. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.
SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Strand: "Our Wife," Melwyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Riders of the Purple Sage," G. Montgomery. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "The Perfect Crime." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Glamour Boys," Jackie Cooper. 2:07, 7:52. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day." Lew Ayres and Laraine Day. 3:41, 9:17.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "International Lady," George Brent. Continuous from 1:30.
WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and Carmen Miranda. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Bad Men of Missouri." Dennis Morgan and J. Wyman. "Harmon of Michigan," Tom Harmon. 1:45, 7:45.
WAVERLY—Strand: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "Smiling Ghost," Wayne Morris and Brenda Marshall. 2 and 7:45.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. 2:15, 7:45 daily, except Sundays.
WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "I Wake Up Screaming" Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. 1:30, 7:45.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. 3:54, 6:30, 9:45. "Maltese Falcon." Humphrey Bogart and Mary Astor. 2:10, 7:55.

Shipyard Pay Rates In West to Change

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Overtime pay schedules of shipyard workers would be revised under the coastwide plan for working all yards continuously, Government spokesmen said.

Double time would be discontinued except for the few who work more than 48 hours a week and don't take a single day off.

The plan devised by a conference of shipbuilding operators, union spokesmen and Government officials, must be approved by the Navy Department and the 200 unions involved.

Under the proposed 48-hour week, with crews working staggered shifts, pay would be at straight time for five days—time and a half for the sixth day, and double time for the seventh day.

U-Boats: Nazi Strength And Weakness at Sea

By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There may be more than meets the eye in the reported dispute between Grand Admiral Erich Raeder and his director of submarines, Vice-Admiral Karl Dönitz, concerning responsibility for "the miscarriage of submarine warfare."

Germany never has been really naval minded. Its Army has always occupied first place in German military thought with the result that even Kaiser Wilhelm's efforts, after he became convinced of the vital role that seapower plays, did not achieve a worthwhile Navy.

The Kaiser's Navy, lacking traditions of the sea, endeavored to use military substitutes with the result that it became an inelastic, mechanical organization whose gunnery for its day was superb, and whose maneuvers were tactically drill perfect. But once individual ships were placed on their own resources, they almost invariably gave poor accounts of themselves.

The ultimate end of his Navy is a matter of history.

Action Under Fire

Thus far in this war the successor to the Imperial German Navy has given no indication that it is any improvement on its predecessor. The Admiral Graf Spee affair reflected no will to win. Once British shells disrupted the orderly course of procedure on the German ship, it slunk away to give battle no more. On the other hand, the British cruisers, sadly mauled by German fire, doggedly held on.

We do not know the German side of the Bismarck episode, but aside from one fortunately placed hit which destroyed the Hood, this highly touted wonder ship apparently accomplished nothing other than to go down with colors flying. Just how this was accomplished is uncertain, because according to accounts credited to survivors, the crew was in a state of mutiny before the ship sank.

How have competent crews been provided, if the Germans have completed anything like the great number of submarines with which they have been credited by some sources?

Cream of German Navy

In the last war the German submarine crews were, for a long time, volunteers from the German Fleet. Later, men were drafted from the Fleet for submarine duty, but taken as a whole, the submarine personnel can be regarded as having been the pick of the German Navy. This fact was responsible for their morale holding up after their fellows on other vessels of the Fleet were involved in the mutiny which was largely responsible for Germany's defeat.

In this war, there was no sizeable naval personnel from which German submarine crews could be drawn, but for a long period of times these skulkers of the deep gave an excellent account of themselves, indicating that German thoroughness and efficiency were successfully meeting the difficulties incident to providing them with crews.

The crew of a submarine is composed of specialists. Every man has his individual responsibilities which must be meticulously performed. A single lapse on the part of one man often can result in the loss of the vessel and its crew. Men for submarine duty must have certain personal qualifications, just as in a greater degree, men picked for aviation training have to possess.

Consequently, there is this initial difficulty to be overcome in obtaining men for submarine duty — a difficulty aggravated by practically all German man power being absorbed in the huge army that has been created.

Training Submarine Men

Once a submarine crew is assembled, it must undergo an exhaustive course of training. During the last war Germany maintained an extensive submarine training establishment in the safe waters of the Baltic, an organization which probably has a duplicate today.

It is not difficult to maintain morale when success attends the efforts being made, but when reverses, especially unexplained reverses occur, morale becomes a difficult problem.

The press account of the differences reported to exist in the German Naval Command states that the Gestapo are unjustly arresting or otherwise impugning submarine personnel whose physical condition at the end of a tour of duty sometimes led them into utterances which could be construed as seditious.

Such a state of affairs is readily conceivable.

In the first place convoys to Britain are going over waters in high latitudes where at this season of the year conditions on a submarine are almost beyond human endurance.

Difficulties for Men

Life on a submarine under the best of conditions is very enervating, especially when the submarine is relatively small. There is little opportunity for exercise, practically no fresh water available for other than drinking purposes, inadequate facilities for preparing the comparatively limited menu, crowded uncomfortable quarters, and the inevitable quibbling which usually accompanies unduly close association with others when there are no distracting influences.

When the physical hardships incident to operating a submarine in bitter cold weather are added to those which are inherent to this type of vessel, a condition arises which can easily shake any but the best of morale.

When on the surface, submarines operate practically awash and their thin hulls readily transmit the temperature of the water. Heating can only be effected by utilizing the heat in the engine exhaust or electrically. Exhaust heating requires a hot water radiator system that is too complicated and heavy for any but the larger submarines. Electric heaters are an amperage drain on the batteries. So it can be surmised that in most instances the interiors of German submarines operating in northern waters are cold and dank when submerged, and little better on the surface.

Lack of success in questing victims, being relentlessly hunted by air and by ships equipped with improved detecting apparatus, and the unexplained disappearance of companion vessels all tend to remove what glamour originally attended submarine duty, and it can very well be that all is not well in the German submarine service.

It may be that the reported appearance of more German submarines in the Mediterranean has been occasioned by the tacit refusal of their crews to undergo again the rigor of cruising in cold latitudes, rather than by the announced plan of operating against the British naval forces which are preventing a flow of supplies to the Axis forces in Libya.

Should the downfall of Germany in this war again be preceded by the defection of its Navy, even though it be the submarine service this time, it will be a matter of history repeating itself.

Nazis Hard Pressed For U-Boat Crews

By the Associated Press

London

Germany's submarine fleet has suffered such losses that the Nazi High Command apparently is finding difficulty getting and training new crews, the British Ministry of Information claims.

"A very heavy loss has been inflicted on the enemy's U-boat fleet," it added, "and from time to time evidence becomes available to show that the German High Command is faced with difficulties in manning U-boats and adequate training of their crews.

Shipyards Bombed

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The big Blöhm and Voss Shipyards which turn out submarines and other craft for the German Navy were bombed heavily and methodically Jan. 14 in an RAF raid which left the yards and docks ablaze, the Air Ministry news service reported.

Returning fliers said fires started by their bombs flared up with "explosive violence' and could be seen for 20 minutes after the British planes turned back toward their bases.

The news service also reported that a drydock and two floating docks and a destroyer and submarine in them were damaged in an attack on Hamburg last October.

Axis Air Losses Twice British

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The British announced officially yesterday that the air losses of the Axis up to the end of 1941—even exclusive of losses in Russia—had been double those of Britain.

The Air Ministry said the Axis losses had been 8,559 planes, and Britain's losses 3,962.

It gave this breakdown:

Over and around Britain: Axis, 3,692; British, 887.

Over Europe: Axis, 940; British, 1,875.

Middle East: Axis, 2,875; British, 711.

Western Front: Axis, 957; British, 379.

Scandinavian Front: Axis, 56; British, 55.

At sea: Axis, 39; British, 54.

In addition admiralty records listed 570 other Axis planes destroyed at sea by British warships and armed merchantmen.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Some Orchestral Novelties

By Oscar Thompson

New York

As every concert habitué knows, there is nothing like a personal appearance by the composer to keep the applause going when unfamiliar music is introduced. Carnegie Hall has had a series of composers' nights, which is to say that the men who wrote some of the music were present to take the platform and bow. In each instance they had reason to feel that they and their music were well liked. Doubtless the reaction would have been friendly if they had been in another part of the world. But some inveterate of the music auditoriums who has a stop-watch in his possession might compile some interesting figures on the duration of applause, first, when the composer was absent, and then when he was present; not, of course, as a means of determining the value of the music, but as a way of deciding the relative popularity of the men who make it.

There need be no doubt that Jerome Kern spent more minutes on the stage when his "Showboat Scenario" was performed recently by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony then any of composers of "serious" music who subsequently have come forth to acknowledge audience approval. Whether, without the personal appearance, the applause total for Mr. Kern would have exceeded that, with personal appearance, for Robert Russell Bennett, Aaron Copland or Arthur Vincent Lourié is something that the lack of an official time-keeeper leaves us powerless to prove.

* * *

Messrs. Bennett, Copland and Lourié took their bows on successive evenings, after each had been enabled to hear one of his compositions set before a New York audience for the first time; each by a different orchestra, led by a different conductor that no one would have been likely to mistake for either of the others. Mr. Bennett's Eight Etudes for Orchestra were played on a Tuesday by the visiting Philadelphians under the baton of Eugene Ormandy. Mr. Copland's "Statements" were performed on Wednesday by the resident Philharmonic-Symphony, sans baton, but with the two hands of Dimitri Mitropoulos more than compensating in cabalistic activity for the absence of the magic stick. Mr. Lourié's "Kormtchaia," otherwise his Symphony No. 2, made its Manhattan entry on Thursday in the keeping of the Boston Symphony and Serge Koussevitzky. The Bennett Etudes had been heard earlier on the air, as had been two of the six Copland "Statements." Boston had the first American performance of the Lourié Symphony. Only in the instance last specified had the composer been afforded an earlier opportunity to bow.

Etudes are studies and studies presumably mean work. In the case of the Bennett Etudes the composer set out to compose technical pieces that would serve the orchestra as etudes composed for solo instruments serve those instruments. As Mr. Bennett himself has made known, pitfalls were set not only for the conductor and the players but for the man who wrote the music. One of his tricky little tasks for himself was to use as the chord pattern in two of the eight studies (and in the basso ostinato of another) the keynotes of all of the series in order. This and other unrevealed problems for himself he mastered as completely as Mr. Ormandy and the Philadelphia strings, woodwind, brass, and percussion mastered those he had contrived for them. Dedications to Walter Damrosch, Aldous Huxley, Noel Coward, "All Dictators," the Grand Lama, the painter Eugene Speicher and "The Ladies" did not greatly complicate matters for the audience, which showed a tendency to laugh wherever possible. Spick and span in their scoring, always clear and always direct, the Etudes represented craftsmanship of a most adroit order. It would be foolish to expect of them other attributes that were none of Mr. Bennett's concern.

* * *

Mr. Copland's "Statements" bore the titles (I) "Militant"; (II) "Cryptic"; (III) "Dogmatic"; (IV) "Subjective"; (V) "Jingo"; (VI) "Prophetic." Commissioned by the League of Composers, the music was put on paper some six or seven years ago. The composer has explained that the title "statement" was chosen "to indicate a short, terse, orchestral movement of a well-defined character, lasting about three minutes." Suggestive titles were affixed "as an aid to the public in understanding what the composer had in mind." The "Statements" conform to these specifications. Each is short, terse, has a well-defined character, and lasts about three minutes. Irrespective of the suggestive titles, these brief pieces have mood, and there is a different basic feeling for each. Their brevity and concision is not of the will-o'-the-wisp order. It is surprising how much body the composer has given them. They are rounded out—complete. Technically much is accomplished in a small space. This is expert writing and it commands respect, though it is scarcely calculated to warm the cockles of the heart.

The scholarly program annotations for the Lourié Symphony might have frightened any timid soul into leaving the hall. Apparently the audience was confronted by an opus that could be approached only through the application of logarithms and differential calculus. The listener could only gird himself for battle with a particularly abstruse set of variations on no theme at all. But in performance all was surprisingly melodic and some of the melody was not too far from "The Volga Boatman" and other honest Russian tunes that may outlive all the arty products of Neo-This and Neo-That. Though some parts of the symphony were shrilly dissonant, they did not bludgeon sensibilities at all attuned to the idioms developed in the years immediately preceding World War I. For all the virtuosity of the scoring, this reviewer could find in the symphony nothing very new, individual or provocative.

There was a composer-in-person for the Boston Symphony's Saturday concert, too, this time the Czech, Bohuslav Martinů, whose fresh and vigorous Concerto Grosso was warmly welcomed. The Mexican Carlos Cravez was not able to hear his Piano Concerto played by Eugene List and the Philharmonic-Symphony when Mr. Mitropoulos introduced it. His presence could scarcely have added to the storm and stress of the occasion. If the recently organized Critics Circle were to make an award for the most exhausting concerto of the year there would be no need for delaying the decision. But, however chaotic the work may have appeared on first hearing, it was only fair to assume that soloist and conductor achieved precisely the effects Mr. Chavez intended, and that, in the words of the war communiqués, all was proceeding according to plan.

Two National Exhibitions

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The National Academy, one of the major authentic pillars of the art world since it was founded more than a century ago, reached an imposing milestone last week. Events which centered attention on the venerable institution—two auspicious developments in one—were the opening of its new home, the National Academy Galleries, on upper Fifth Avenue, and the exhibition of the permanent collection which the academy has been assembling throughout its long career.

The taking possession called for a real celebration, since the academy had not had a home of its own since it abandoned, in 1898, the historic building on Madison Square once generally known as the Doges Palace. Although exhibitions meanwhile had been advantageously held at the American Fine Arts Galleries in Fifty-seventh Street, the lack of an adequate headquarters as well as a showplace for exhibitions had given the institution an objective fervently desired.

* * *

As now established the academy commands the spacious rooms of a fine Fifth Avenue residence, together with those of another residence adjoining it on the side of the street, the two forming an "L" connecting in the rear. The buildings, donated by Archer M. Huntington, fellow in perpetuity of the National Academy, and long a devoted friend of the institution, have been considerably renovated, interiorly, giving a modern gallery aspect to two of the larger rooms. Others have been retained essentially as they were, with oak paneling, fireplaces and other architectural features. The atmosphere is one of dignity and repose; an accent of formal beauty being provided by a circular wrought-iron staircase which rises gracefully at the far end of the entrance corridor.

In this handsome setting the academy's first exhibition is appropriately historical, containing 322 exhibits "which reflect our American heritage." The collection, elaborated with various loans from the Metropolitan Museum and from art galleries and private collectors, thus forms what until very recently might be considered a fairly complete "Who's Who" of the art world. No work by a living artist is included, but most of those, from Samuel F. B. Morse, the first president, to Jonas Lie, the late head of the academy, who have made important contributions to American art within the lifetime of the organization, are represented.

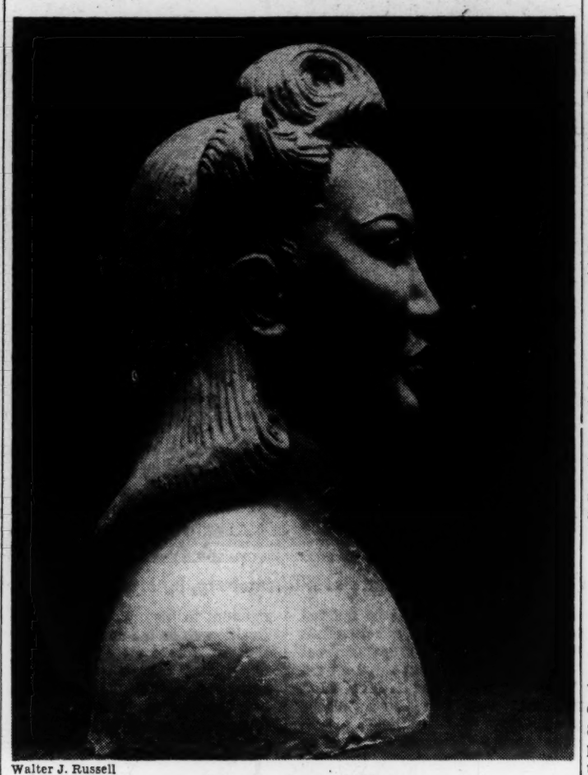
* * *

A particularly striking feature is a group of nineteenth-century portraits in one of the smaller paneled rooms. This has a warm glow about it, and the distinction of workmanship and character which one associates with the names of Morse, Rembrandt Peale, Washington Allston, Chester Harding, Henry Inman, and John Neagle. But the collection is extensive, ranging from Audubon to Maxfield Parrish, from Ryder to Jerome Myers, from Homer to Frederick Waugh, and includes—to sketch out only a few—painters from La Farge, Blakelock, and Chase to Glackens, Carlsen, and Hassam. Composed of paintings for the most part, the display contains, however, groups of graphic art and sculpture. It is not possible, considering the loans, to regard it as a complete showing of the academy's collection. But as an illustration of the academy's accomplishment it is a proud and fine showing, indeed.

Turning from the pillars of conservatism at the Academy, the visitor among the galleries could find the National Association of Women Artists already brightening the Fine Arts Galleries with their annual exhibition. This event, which opened after New Year's and is being continued to Jan. 26, offers a large display consisting of 321 exhibits. As it is the fiftieth annual show, another venerable landmark is reached, but no special effort seems to have been made to mark the occasion. The group appears content to have put on an evenly balanced show, with a very good effort being made by the sculptors, and another by the water color painters, in addition to the usual strong showing of oils.

These artists, who do a vast deal of skillful and charming flower painting and portrait painting, but are usually short on forceful ideas, come, once again, to represent many parts of the country with a steadily growing membership. As a result a large number of exhibits are by artists who do not figure always with prominence in local exhibitions. However, some very good talents appear this year among the prize-winners, who include artists such as Margaret Brassler Kane, Nan Greacen, Ann Brockman, and Z. Vanessa Helder. Also artists such as Ilse Niswonger and Doris Caesar, sculptors, and Margaret Anthony Stone, Christine Martin, and Maria B. Cantarella, painters, whose exhibits stand out clearly without receiving the jury's honors.

On the whole this annual is pleasant but a little unstimulating. Perhaps this is because the average of the work in the exhibition is so good that one suffers no excessive let-down from point to point in it. Certainly there is much competency exhibited in the production of pictures and sculpture which reach a commendable level of interest.



Walter J. Russell

In Women Artists' Show

"Lee Ya Ching," plaster head by Ruth Yates

Los Angeles Concerts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Concerts of the New Year have had a decided American flavor, culminating in an American program by Werner Janssen's players on Jan. 11. An American conductor, Alfred Wallenstein, who gained his first orchestral experience in the elementary schools of this city, and Albert Spalding, American violinist, accented native achievement in the year's first pair of Philharmonic concerts. The program included Schubert's Symphony No. 2, in B flat; the Sibelius Violin Concerto; the first Pacific Coast hearing of Morton Gould's American Symphonette No. 2; Wagner's "Siegfried Idyl," and Ravel's "Waltz."

Wallenstein has grown considerably in his ability as conductor since his appearance in a Hollywood Bowl program several seasons ago. His baton technique has improved and he now identifies himself more closely with the spirit of the music. Schubert's sprightly symphony was taken at a lively pace, impelled by an impetuosity that was, at times, a little too nervous. But it had charm and youthful ardor.

* * *

Sibelius' concerto speaks from the depths of a profound consciousness, and speaks with authority. Mr. Spalding struggled valiantly with its prophetic utterances, but its epic qualities were often proscribed by the confines of his small, but polished artistry. He urged his instrument beyond its natural limits, with a resultant tone that was often forced and out of tune. Mr. Wallenstein provided an excellent accompaniment and there was no mistaking the caliber of the work or its reception by the large audience.

* * *

There is something insinuating and artful in the earth-bound composition of Morton Gould. Its carefree spirit and racy rhythms make it easy to listen to. The orchestra played it with a spontaneity that suggested that it is a caricature of native thought processes. The audience gave it hilarious applause. It was a far cry to the ethereal phrases of the "Siegfried Idyl" that followed, and the rhythms of Ravel's "Waltz." Wallenstein returned to the stage to direct Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever." It was a thrilling occasion.

Janssen's orchestra was in fine fettle for its All-American program, which was chosen with rare discernment. Three of the works were new to Los Angeles, one, "Moon Over Taos," by Franz Bornschein of Baltimore, being heard for the first time anywhere. As might be expected from its title, it is an atmospheric piece and has the merit of being short. Walter Piston's Violin Concerto, stunningly played by the young concert-mistress, Eudice Shapiro, is a work of heroic proportions, especially in the first and last movements. It bristles with technical difficulties, all of which were triumphantly surmounted by the performer. Her tone is firm and round and her musical sense is definite and well developed. It was a joy to hear double-stops so nicely in tune. The accompaniment is uncommonly well orchestrated and was expertly played.

Dusolina Giannini inaugurated the year's Behymer series with a recital in the Auditorium on Jan. 11. The soprano, in excellent voice, sang a long and difficult program in a heroic manner. **Hal D. Crain**

'Old Acquaintance' in London

By Harold Hobson

London

It is a long time since London saw a new play by John Van Druten; and it will be still longer, one imagines, before it sees another piece by the same author which at all resembles, in setting and general atmosphere, "Old Acquaintance," now at the Apollo, with Edith Evans in the principal part of Katherine Markham.

For the curtain rises upon a tastefully decorated flat inhabited by a famous woman novelist whose only problems are sheerly personal. Will she be able to finish her new book by Christmas? Ought she to accept the rather belated proposal of her young and raffish friend, Rudd Kendall (Ronald Ward)? Can she much longer endure the peevishness and tantrums of Mildred Watson Drake (Marian Spencer), a phenomenally popular author whom she has known since childhood? And what is to be done about Mildred's daughter, Deirdre (Muriel Pavlow), who has got herself mixed up with some attractive but undesirable young man who does not appear on the stage?

* * *

This scene could not, of course, be set in London. There is no mention of bombs. There is no question of black-out. Even the youngest character in the play is untroubled by the call-up. The personal drama is played out against no tremendous background of war. Washington Square, New York, is the scene of play. But now that the United States is also at war, there is no place left in the world where the drawing-room comedy can any more be at home.

"Old Acquaintance," therefore, in its English presentation, has the romantic associations that hang around anything which is the last of its kind. It is the last rose of summer all over again, the last ray of the setting sun; and sitting comfortably in the stalls one regards it with a nostalgic affection as something that will never be done anywhere again till the guns are silenced and the armies disband.

* * *

All this has nothing to do with the faults of the play which are many, and its single, solid merit, which is considerable. Its concern with the dubious activities of trivial people seems, in face of the enormous happenings in the world today, to be old-fashioned and lacking in perspective. Mildred Watson's jealousies and her annoyance with Katherine, her anger at finding that 20 years before her husband had been in love with Katherine, her attempts to set her daughter against her, come dangerously near being wearisome, in spite of the various skill that Miss Spencer displays.

But the fundamental relationship between the two women, who, in the midst of their most violent quarrels, are apt to find their violences suddenly dissolved by the common recollection of some incident from their childhood is true, and, so far as the theater is concerned, novel. Katherine is, in the end, left by Rudd Kendall for the younger Deirdre, and the two elder women find themselves alone. It is then that they discover how potent a bond of union may be a common memory of something that happened 40 years before. More than marriages have been held together by an old story of grouse in the gunroom.

Miss Evans shows all her accustomed brilliance in this play. She is the most mannered of actresses, but her acting is not a matter of tricks. Watch her answer that futile and interminable telephone call immediately after she realizes that Rudd is going to marry Deirdre. Notice how all the inflections, all the high and singing notes she habitually uses are present in her voice, and yet how all the color has gone out of them, how flat and dull they are, now that spirit is no longer there.

Mr. Ward, too, is very fine as Rudd Kendall in his light and apparently easy way, sketching with an urbanity that is at times touching the character of a raffishly sentimental young man, who discovers only too clearly that problems do not cease at 30.

Minneapolis Guest Conductors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Dimitri Mitropoulos' spell as guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony has put his home orchestra, the Minneapolis Symphony, in the hands of five guest conductors in the period since Dec. 19.

Vladimir Golschmann of St. Louis was the first, offering a tasty program rather in contrast to the usually severe and unconventional fare the regular conductor gives us. Opening with a Milhaud-arranged overture and allegro from a Couperin suite, it proceeded to the Prokofieff "Classical" Symphony and the Ravel "Daphnis et Chloé" Suite No. 2, and concluded with the Sibelius Second Symphony.

Golschmann's direction was amiable and polished, eliciting a golden tone from the orchestra, and lit with intelligence and sure-handed craft throughout. The Prokofieff work had its quota of sparkle and ironic sauces, with both the smirk and the light grace it demands. Its finale was ironed out, however, into a too-even tempo, with the fast figuration lacking "give" and clarity.

The sensuous, opalescent score of the "Daphnis et Chloé" was brought to a nice boil, though no local reading of this work has ever come up to the incandescent performance given here by the Boston Symphony under Serge Koussevitzky 12 years ago when Northrop auditorium was formally dedicated.

In the Sibelius symphony, Golschmann's tendency was to underline the lyric and pathetic strain and to make of its heroic elements a harsh blare not always integrated texturally. In themselves, however, his climaxes were grandly effective, and audience reaction was warmly enthusiastic.

Second of our podium guests was Howard Hanson, Rochester composer, who played an all-American program in connection with the annual meeting here of the Music Teachers National Association. Dr. Hanson showed firm control of his forces and gave us clear, neatly stitched performances in a half-dozen modern and near-modern compositions. Three of the works were of the right or middle-of-the-road wing of contemporary American music: pleasant, ingenious stuff like Spencer Norton's prologue to a Dance Suite, Robert Braine's Habañera, "Lazy Cigarette," and Robert L. Sanders' "Saturday Night" barn dance.

Hanson's own Third symphony climaxed the program and detailed a heroic and even a grandiose tonal narrative. It struck me as a reworking of long-exhausted romantic formulae, with too much picturesque and noisy display and more than a hint of Sibelius grit in the score. Two songs of Minneapolis' own Donald Ferguson, rather Wagnerian in style and bathed in warm floods of orchestral tone, were well sung by Agnes Rast Snyder.

Bruno Walter's one concert was a bright high light of our season, for Walter always works magic with our orchestra, giving it mellow, glowing tone, a classic poise and authority, a rounded organization of resources. His program was the Mozart G minor, the Richard Strauss "Don Juan" and the Schubert C major—all led with the wisdom, the balance and insight which always characterize his work.

Three performances of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo found the orchestra in the pit as accompanist for a colorful series of nine ballets, directed by Efrem Kurtz and Franz Allers. **John K. Sherman**

American Lithographs

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

Now that war has come to America there are fewer war reactions in the lithographs of American artists.

This fact is patent in the fourteenth annual lithographic salon at the Print Club, culled from artists the country over, with Hawaii thrown in.

Gloom and tragedy have gone, more or less, into eclipse, war-motivated prints confining themselves to Irving Amen's "Apprehension," a cartoonish version of an air-raid conscious street crowd gazing skyward past the inleaning perspective of skyscrapers; "Reserves," by James E. Allen, an out-and-out bit of reportorial realism dealing with swiftly moving trucks and tanks in maneuvers, and "Modern Family," Ruth L. Lewin's biting satire on present-day conditions, with huddled group of mother and children in a waste landscape with blasted trees.

No such impression, however, was singled out for prize honors. In spite of its somewhat lugubrious title, "The Lamentation," Benton Spruance's print by that name, accorded the $75 Mary S. Collins prize, is little more symbolic than an arrangement of three female figures, a bit too obvious in composition, but executed with fine relish for tonal modeling.

The tri-dimensional inference is carried to even greater finish in prints by Federico Castillon, whose "By the Arks" is among the mention-winners. Equally impressive is his "Memories," somewhat akin in feeling to the Spruance lithograph, but less obvious in its composition.

Other prints singled out for mention are Will Barnet's "Mary," Adolf Dehn's "Lake Tarryall," and Louis Lozowick's "Nuns in Wall Street."

Bits of humor glint here and there through the show. Alfred Bendiner, for instance, caricatures a baseball catcher in his "Artful Dodger"; while modern dance antics motivate the active lines of Albert Hirschfeld's "Stompin' at the Savoy."

From Hawaii come "Diamond Head, Honolulu," by Esther Brock Bird, and "Sacrificial Stones" by A. S. MacLeod.

Among the Mexican impressions are "Market in Mexico" and "Pulque Drinkers" by Ira Moskowitz, the first a panoramic sketch of the entire market with tiny figures and big awnings; the latter a close-up of a group. Morris Hervey touches similar subject matter in "Noon in the Market," and Prentiss Taylor gives his street sketch of "Pulqueria."

Crossing the border into Texas you find Mauzey Merritt tackling more serious subject matter. His "My Brother's Keeper," with two forlorn figures viewing the wreckage of a village after a tornado, and his "Oasis," a mud-walled drinking hole for cattle in the midst of a fantastic desert land, give memorable pictures of his Texas home country.

Most effective of the color prints is a vivid bull-fight subject, "Torrero" by Stefan Hirsch, done in brilliant tones of pink, yellow and blue, with deep brown contrasts.

Taken by and large this is an exhibition of high technical quality, as shown in such varied prints as Stow Wengenroth's "Lobstermen's Cove"; Edward A. Wilson's city excavation study, "Pipe Jungle"; Joseph Wood, Jr.'s geometrically controlled "Old Fort—Key West"; Vincent La Badessa's "Black Mountain, North Carolina," and Earle Miller's "Palomino Horses."

Concerts in Chicago

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Two memorials were merged when the Chicago Symphony Orchestra presented its concert of Jan. 8. At the beginning of the year it has long been its custom to honor the memory of Theodore Thomas, founder of the organization, but as no particular attention had been given last October to the circumstance that Anton Dvořák had been born a hundred years before, Mr. Stock determined to pay tribute to both men at the same time.

There can be no doubt that Dvořák was well entitled to the homage paid to him, for he was not only one of the most distinguished figures in European music of the nineteenth century, but one of the contributors to the development of American music at a time in which it needed a distinguished figure to lead it upon the path of progress.

The program comprised only three works, two of them only seldom heard. It began with the overture, "Othello," which the Bohemian master composed shortly before he came to America in 1892. There is admirable material in the work, even granting that a tragic style sat uncomfortably upon Dvořák's ingenuous gifts. But the orchestra was a medium in which he worked with uncommon skill and sense of color; and "Othello" is orchestrated with masterly effect.

Mr. Stock's other purely orchestral offering was the "New World" Symphony. This is not by any means a hackneyed piece in these parts. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra played it at one of its regular concerts six years ago, and had not repeated it since. There is not, of course, anything of the New World in the composition, which is rather the fruit of Dvořák's nostalgia for his native land—a nostalgia which he used to assuage in the summer vacations by betaking himself to the Bohemian settlement at Spillville, Iowa. Nothing has come of the master's insistence that the American school of composition must be built upon a foundation of negro spirituals, and the program book of the concert that is the subject of this review quoted some famous contemporaries of Dvořák, who threw cold water upon his enthusiasm for negro tunes. At least the symphony contains beautiful and poetic music, and Mr. Stock and the orchestra under him did every justice to it, by giving it meticulous rehearsal and a performance that left nothing to be desired.

The third composition was the Violin Concerto which Dvořák wrote for Joseph Joachim some 60 years ago, and which Joachim never played. On this occasion the solo part was performed by John Weicher, concertmaster of Mr. Stock's organization. That artist made light of the quite arduous difficulties of the concerto; his performance, indeed, evoked surprise that a violinist so busy in the orchestra should have been able to grapple so brilliantly with a work provided with such numerous pitfalls. Mr. Weicher had not been playing the music long before it became evident why Joachim had left it unperformed. For Dvořák's concerto is filled with monumental tedium. There are a few moments here and there in which some of the master's genius is revealed, but long and arid stretches separate them.

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The Home Forum

Bard in Three Scenes

I HAD A LETTER recently from my friend, Bard, written on shipboard. That is, two thirds of the letter was written on shipboard. It was not a long letter, yet it was written over a period of more than three months. It was begun on land, continued at sea, concluded at sea, and posted on land. Who else but Bard could have written it? Such unhurried deliberation combined with the excitement of seafaring. A letter in three scenes and three acts, with the suspense of a play.

January is a good month in which to write about Bard, for the very thought of him quickens and warms the imagination. He is always associated in my mind with certain warm things: a bright red woolen shirt, a cook stove in an old-fashioned kitchen, and the outdoor sunlight of late spring. Come to think of it, I believe I can give you Bard in three scenes myself.

* * *

The first scene is laid in the kitchen of the old house where I used to live. The time is winter. There are four of us sitting about the stove, popping corn. We also have apples to eat and buttermilk to drink. It is the first time I have ever seen Bard. He doesn't say much; but, with a grin as expressive and inclusive as his, one doesn't need to say much. When he grins, he half closes his eyes, the way some pioneer boy might do as he picks up a rifle and sights along the barrel. His hair, close-growing about his ears and neck, invites a coonskin cap. He looks Vermont, or Kentucky in the days of Daniel Boone. I know nothing about him except what I see and the little that I hear. To see him bite into an apple or sip a glass of buttermilk would persuade you that those foods were designed for him. The talk ranges from painting (in which Bard is a beginner) to skiing (in which the others tell me he is a master). We also touch on geology which Bard studied before he turned to agronomy. Meanwhile, the corn pops and is duly eaten. That is the first scene.

* * *

The second scene is laid in the living-room or general-purpose room of the new house. It is also winter, a year later. Dressed in heavy boots, thick socks, blue dungarees, and a bright red woolen shirt, Bard has come out over the fresh snow to make an evening call. We are looking at a patchwork quilt that my Nova Scotia grandmother's sister made. We are inventing meanings to go with each square of color. The flame-red near the center —Bard says it is "turkey-red"—stands for the summer sun. The light brown squares near by are sun-tan. The surrounding green is summer foliage. Beyond that green foliage we get into the lavender-gray and dark red of autumn. We hang the quilt up against the window at our back, for the same two reasons that our ancestors hung tapestries on their walls: ornament and warmth.

* * *

Sitting there on the couch with the quilt for background, Bard tells me about his family. He has six brothers and one sister, and they all have more than enough individuality to keep them from getting mixed up. Feeling my interest, he gives me a short word-picture of each of them, beginning with the oldest brother John and going down to the youngest brother Jim. Jim is only eleven, but he is far from being the family baby. He is quite able to hold his own. When they are all home together, each does what interests him, yet no one seems to get in anyone else's way. Bard's voice is soft, with a trace of drawl, and he talks with the same deliberation with which he writes a letter. His eyes sparkle. He appreciates the possibilities of surprise and contrast in his material. I think he finds it exciting to put his family into words. When he has finished, I get a pencil and piece of paper and write down the names and ages:

John	24
Bard	22
Dick	20
Dave	19
Nancy	17
Bob	15
Joe	13
Jim	11

* * *

For the third scene, we must wait till the following May, a May afternoon with a more than May warmth. Reaching home after a trip to town, I see that Bard has come for a visit and has made himself at home while waiting for me. He has driven his old car in off the road and he himself sits cross-legged on the ground, half-way between his car and my house. He is wearing dungarees and nothing more. A pile of heavy rope lies in his lap. As I drive in, he does not bother to look up. I get out and greet him. He tells me that he has brought along a job of rope-splicing. I notice that he is holding one end of the rope between two toes. I also notice that a guitar lies behind him on the ground.

When he has finished his job, we sit for a while longer in the sun and talk. And the talk ranges from philosophy to buttermilk recipes, for Bard knows how to cook. He lies on his back, hands clasped under head, feet braced high against a tree trunk.

* * *

Later we come indoors for some music. Resting one bare foot on a chair, he bends over his guitar to tune it. He sings a cowboy song, looking at something out the window, not thinking of me.

When I began writing this a day or two ago, there was a postal from Bard on its way to me as if in answer to my thoughts, but not in answer to my wishes. It said he was sailing for England. The card came when I was expecting Bard himself. Well, we'll have to wait a while now. We'll both have plenty to do while we are waiting.

ROBERT FRANCIS

By Courtesy of the Chicago Art Institute to The Christian Science Monitor

MINIATURE MASTERPIECE: *A Model of the Kitchen of the Governor's Palace at Williamsburg, by Mrs. James Ward Thorne*

WHAT IS A work of art? Can it be defined in more ways than one? This question has wrecked numerous examination papers, yet there is a simple definition that can be used in most cases: a work of art is something done superlatively well. Our illustration is a case in point.

The kitchen of the Governor's Palace in eighteenth-century Williamsburg, Virginia, was devised for purely practical purposes. Like most Southern kitchens of the period (compare Mount Vernon), it was separated from the main building and operated by a large staff of servants. There was no thought of anything but strict utility. The cooking was done in the great fireplace and Dutch oven, but much room was needed for preparing the food; as hospitality was on a grand scale in those days and the meals were huge and complicated. The furnishings were the sort that would appear in any eighteenth-century room. So much for the original.

Now comes Mrs. James Ward Thorne, whose uncanny skill in reproducing interiors at small scale is the result of years of experiment, long experience, and impeccable taste. In producing this model at the scale of one inch to a foot, she has not only given us the actual appearance of the room itself and its furnishings, but the very atmosphere of the times, so that it is as if one were actually present in an historical setting at its proper moment in history. This illusion of thorough livableness in the small rooms is so complete that we forget all about the tiny scale, and experience the sensation of looking at the full-sized original. This is accomplished without the use of human figures, for it was found that small models of human figures could not be made accurately enough to create the necessary illusion. Here, then, in a thing superlatively well done, we have a true work of art.

This model is one of a group of thirty-seven American interiors, created by Mrs. Thorne, which she has just presented to the Art Institute of Chicago. This is the third series she has built since, several years ago, she started the project as a means of giving employment to skillful designers and craftsmen during the financial depression. The other two groups have also been presented to the Art Institute.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

The Tempo

The words must go their hasty way,
Though conversation strikes no sparks:
What brilliant things we'd think to say
With half an hour between remarks!

KEITH THOMAS

Spiritual Continuity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF MEN COULD BE assured of the continuity of their own individuality and of all that is essential to its completeness, harmony, and happiness, a subtle and harmful fear would be eliminated from human thought and outlook. A better sense of health, strength, beauty, and freedom accompanies the intelligent removal of the fear of death, which seems to sap human life and its capacities.

Continuity of one's individual and conscious unity with God is assured by the spiritual, eternal fact revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science that God and man are inseparable as Father and son, divine Principle and its idea. This fact, however, needs to be spiritually perceived, loved, and held to as true, in order that its beauty, immortality, purity, and perfection may be demonstrated in human experience, for it is the only verity concerning man and his relation to God.

What is entertained in human thought as real tends to externalize itself in experience. How important, then, that the models of reality, beauty, freedom, happiness, and success entertained in human thought should be spiritual, and radically dissociated from belief in existence as corporeal, personal, and mortal, that they may be prolific in health, holiness, and immortality!

Mary Baker Eddy writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 261), "Hold thought steadfastly to the enduring, the good, and the true, and you will bring these into your experience proportionably to their occupancy of your thoughts." Human thought needs to be controlled and guided by divine Love, and nothing less will permanently liberate thought. To demonstrate this divine control and continuity, we need to watch our thoughts, our desires and aspirations, turn them whole-heartedly and habitually to God, and perceive man in His image and likeness as the spiritual reality, as all that is true and permanent. This goal and the way thereto are revealed in Christian Science. Referring to Christ Jesus' command to "raise the dead," Mrs. Eddy writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 88): "It implies such an elevation of the understanding as will enable thought to apprehend the living beauty of Love, its practicality, its divine energies, its health-giving and life-bestowing qualities,—yea, its power to demonstrate immortality. This end Jesus achieved, both by example and precept."

Truth, as revealed in Christian Science, is the Saviour of mankind from all that is untrue or unreal, from that which is a denial of God's presence, perfection, beauty, and harmony. It reveals to human consciousness perfect models of thought, spiritual ideas bestowed by divine Mind. These spiritual thoughts not only eliminate the imperfect, sinful, and unstable elements of human thinking and experience, but reveal to it and through it something of that living, palpitating presence and beauty of Love to which Jesus referred when he said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you." These glimpses of divine beauty and goodness are indeed a foretaste of God's kingdom realized on earth. This kingdom is not dependent on human will, cleverness, material thought or effort, but it is revealed to him who, through purity, meekness, and love, silences the opposition within his own consciousness to the presence and operation of divine Principle. For mental opposition to Truth spells a false sense of independence, personality, separation, and discontinuity.

Once it is seen and acknowledged that the operation and expression of divine Principle constitute the stable, continuous, and eternal facts of real existence in God, Spirit, not in matter, then the beauty and unfoldment of being, of heaven within, begin and continue. Referring to Christian healing as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus and his followers, Mrs. Eddy writes in the Preface to Science and Health (p. xi): "Now, as then, these mighty works are not supernatural, but supremely natural. They are the sign of Immanuel, or 'God with us,'—a divine influence ever present in human consciousness and repeating itself, coming now as was promised aforetime,

To preach deliverance to the captives [of sense],
And recovering of sight to the blind,
To set at liberty them that are bruised."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Het Geestelijke duurt eeuwig voort

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

INDIEN DE MENSCHEN er zeker van konden zijn, dat hun individualiteit en alles, wat noodig is om die volledig, harmonisch en gelukkig te maken, altijd zou voortduren, zou de verborgen angst, die nu zooveel onheil sticht, uit hun gedachten en levensopvatting worden verbannen. Is de vrees voor den dood, die het leven en de geestvermogens der menschen schijnt te ondermijnen, eenmaal op begrijpelijke wijze voor hen weggenomen, dan zal hun gezondheid verbeteren en zullen zij zich in meer kracht, schoonheid en vrijheid verheugen.

Zoowel de Christelijke Wetenschap als Christus Jezus hebben het geestelijke en eeuwige feit geopenbaard, dat God en de mensch, als de Vader en de zoon, het goddelijk Beginsel en zijn idee, niet kunnen worden gescheiden, en daarom kan de mensch er zeker van zijn, dat zijn bewuste eenheid met God tot in alle eeuwigheid zal voortduren. Dit feit moet evenwel geestelijk worden gezien; men moet het liefhebben en er als waarheid aan vasthouden, wil men er in zijn menschelijke levensondervinding de schoonheid, onsterfelijkheid, reinheid en volmaaktheid van kunnen bewijzen, daar het de eenige waarheid aangaande den mensch en zijn betrekking tot God is.

Alles, wat de mensch in zijn gedachten als werkelijk aanneemt, zal zich in zijn bestaan openbaren. Het is daarom van groot belang dat de beelden van de werkelijkheid, van schoonheid en vrijheid, geluk en voorspoed, die de mensch in zijn gedachte herbergt, geestelijk zijn en dat zij geheel en al gescheiden worden gehouden van het waangeloof, dat het leven lichamelijk, persoonlijk en sterfelijk kan zijn. Dit is noodig, zullen die gedachtenbeelden in gezondheid, heiligheid en onsterfelijkheid vrucht dragen.

Op blz. 261 van het leerboek der Christelijke Wetenschap *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „Houd uw gedachten standvastig op het blijvende, het goede en het ware gericht, en, naar de mate waarin uw gedachten er van zijn vervuld, zult gij het in uw leven gaan ondervinden." De menschelijke gedachte moet door de goddelijke Liefde bestuurd en geleid worden en niets anders dan de goddelijke Liefde kan de gedachte voor altijd vrijmaken. Wij kunnen het bewijs van dit goddelijk bestuur, dat in alle eeuwigheid voortgaat, alleen geven, als wij over onze gedachten, onze begeerten en onze omhoogstrevende verlangens de wacht houden. Met ons geheele hart en steeds door moeten wij onze gedachten tot God wenden en den mensch in Zijn beeld en gelijkenis als de geestelijke werkelijkheid zien, als alles, wat waar en blijvend is. Dit einddoel, en de weg daartoe, worden ons in de Christelijke Wetenschap geopenbaard. Sprekend over het gebod van Christus Jezus: „Wek de dooden op," schrijft Mrs. Eddy op blz. 88 van *Retrospection and Introspection* [Terugblik en Inblik]: „Het houdt zulk een verheven staat van begrijpen in, dat deze het voor de gedachte mogelijk maakt, een besef te krijgen van de levende schoonheid der Liefde, haar toepasbaarheid en goddelijke levenskracht, haar heilzame en levenwekkende eigenschappen—ja, zelfs van haar macht om het bewijs van de onsterfelijkheid te geven. Zoowel door zijn voorbeeld als in zijn leeringen heeft Jezus dit doel bereikt."

De Waarheid, zooals deze in de Christelijke Wetenschap wordt geopenbaard, is de Verlosser der menschheid, die haar van al het onware of onwerkelijke—van datgene, wat ontkent, dat God tegenwoordig, volmaakt, heilig en harmonisch is, vrijmaakt. De Waarheid openbaart aan het menschelijk bewustzijn volmaakte gedachtenbeelden, geestelijke ideeën, die den mensch door het goddelijk Gemoed worden geschonken. Deze geestelijke gedachten nemen niet alleen de onvolmaakte, zondige en veranderlijke bestanddeelen van het menschelijk denken en leven weg, maar openbaren ook aan en door de gedachte der menschen iets van dien levenden hartslag van Liefde's aanwezigheid en schoonheid, waar Jezus op doelde, toen hij zeide (Lukas 17:21): „. . . het Koninkrijk Gods is binnen ulieden." Deze lichtstralen van goddelijke schoonheid en goedheid geven inderdaad een denkbeeld van de verwezenlijking van het koninkrijk Gods op aarde. Dit koninkrijk is niet afhankelijk van den wil van den mensch, van zijn vernuft, of van zijn stoffelijk denken en streven, doch het wordt geopenbaard aan hem, die zijn eigen bewustzijn door reinheid, ootmoed en liefde zijn weerstand tegen de aanwezigheid en werking van het goddelijk Beginsel overwint. Want als men zich in zijn gedachte tegen de Waarheid verzet, beteekent dit, dat men een verkeerd begrip van onafhankelijkheid en van persoonlijkheid heeft, en verkeerdelijk meent, dat er scheiding kan zijn en een ophouden van het bestaan.

Zoodra men ziet en erkent, dat de onveranderlijke, blijvende en eeuwige feiten van het ware bestaan door de werking en openbaarwording van het goddelijk Beginsel, in God, in den Geest en niet in de stof worden gevormd, zal de schoonheid van het zijn, van den hemel „binnen ulieden" zich gaan ontvouwen en zal zij voortduren. Mary Baker Eddy doelde op het Christelijk genezingswerk, zooals Christus Jezus en zijn volgelingen dat leerden en in practijk brachten, toen zij op blz. xi van de Voorrede van *Science and Health* schreef: „Evenals toen, zijn ook nu deze machtige werken niet bovennatuurlijk, doch in de hoogste mate natuurlijk. Zij zijn het teeken van Immanuël, of „God met ons"—van een goddelijken invloed, die in het menschelijk bewustzijn altijd tegenwoordig is, die zich telkens opnieuw doet gelden en thans komt, zooals eertijds is beloofd:

„Om den gevangene [der zinnen] te prediken loslating,
En den blinde het gezicht,
Om de verslagenen henen te zenden in vrijheid."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Gift From Timmie

You have stooped so solemnly,
bright hair flopping over nose,
and laid a twig, a cork, a screw
at my toes.

And now, arms thrust behind your back,
you beam up with the air of one
who has just offered to his love
moon and sun.

DORIS PEEL

This Woman's Kitchen Is Full of Dreams

THEY USED TO call me a dreamer. Yet a turn of world events has, with a mocking smile, made me a not always practical cook. People say they enjoy my dishes, and certainly I enjoy their approval. It seems to do no harm to the flavor of my carrots that, while I scrape them, Grandfather's little garden rises before my eyes, with its small vegetable beds shaped like a Maltese cross.

The beds were outlined by a low, carefully trimmed border of dwarf box. The empty places between the arms of the cross were filled by four opulently blooming flower-beds. Between those and the vegetable beds there ran narrow, gravel-strewn paths, just wide enough for one person to walk on. How happy I was when I was allowed to gather the carrots for our dinner, to tear them out with a jerk from the soft, brown soil!

* * *

"Be careful to take only the middle-sized ones," Grandfather used to admonish. "Leave the big, hard ones for the horse and give the little ones time to grow."

I felt ashamed when I blundered, and swiftly tried to obliterate the traces of my mistakes. The thick and old ones I stuck back into the ground, ingenuously believing that they would take root again. The small ones I crunched on the spot. This made them disappear by a most agreeable procedure; for they were sweet and juicy and tender, besides being flavored with a bit of secret mischief.

* * *

"Do not forget to boil some potatoes for this evening, please!" A stern voice speedily disperses my pleasant dream. But it returns. It will not be banished.

There were some huge acres of potatoes opposite my home. In the autumn, we used to run across into the fields to help the working-women with their harvesting. They were Polish girls, most of them wearing red cotton shawls, printed with brightly-colored patterns of flowers. We did not know a word of their language, but we understood their gestures when they asked us to share their meal of newly-dug potatoes which they were roasting in the open air by a fire of dry potato plants; and we listened with delight to their sweet, melancholy, century-old songs.

* * *

Shhh! While I am trying to recapture those dimly remembered melodies, the water for the Grade A Maine potatoes loses patience and boils over the pot. For shame, you dreamy old cook!

Nevertheless, dinner is served and eaten in good time and I begin to wash the dishes. Hot water from the faucet, quickly diluting grains of soap—

"Take a little more soap, my dear, if you care to get fine bubbles," Granny's loving voice sounds, sweet and soft as it did when we were sitting together near the squeaking old pump. I had a white clay pipe which was first dipped into the suds, then raised for blowing bubbles. According to the strength of the breath, the bubbles came out either as a row of tiny balls which dripped back into the basin and dissolved; or else as splendid, big globes which, glistening with all the colors of the rainbow, floated along gaily, softly dancing on the waves of the breeze in a swinging rhythm. A fairy's airy boat! Until they burst and fell, one single drop, invisible on the ground.

LILY R. RICE

Characteristically Dutch Painting

IN THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY it became the fashion for young Dutch painters to go to Italy for their schooling, and many of those who went came back converted to the Italian conception of the heroic as the proper subject for the painter's art. Rubens is the chief representative of that Italianized school. But the stay-at-homes did better. They disarmed Michelangelo's criticism of the overcrowded scene by breaking it up into its component parts. The frame of the open window giving a glimpse of the market place in an interior of a Flemish primitive was lifted out of the picture and became the picture frame round a view of city architecture. The landscape, originally background to a scene of human activity, gradually took preëminence over that scene, reducing it to a mere decorative device or accessory to itself, until finally even the accessory faded into nothing and left the landscape bare of all but its own loveliness. The portrait of the wealthy burgher, who posed for the early painter amid the trappings of his trade or profession, stands out on Rembrandt's canvases against a mysterious darkness, which compels the beholder's entire interest toward the face, and the trappings—the scholar's pile of books, the treasures of the goldsmith, the paraphernalia of the alchemist, the vase of lilies in a scene of the Annunciation—were given an importance of their own in the exquisite still-life scenes of Rembrandt's contemporaries. In this way the Dutch created new genres by revealing the paintableness of the simplest and homeliest, even of the ugly, things of life.—From "The Dutch," by ADRIAAN J. BARNOUW. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

Early Winter Thaw

As the fog withers away the snow,
I feel the strange tongue of a promise in the air.
It has made question marks of the thin trees
And has troubled the border of the dark meadow.
As I walk, the silt of the slope runs down to meet me.

D. S.

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JESUS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942

Second Section

Intimate Message: Washington

Timing—and Mr. Nelson ..... *By R. L. S.*

The appointment of Donald M. Nelson and the final unification of the industrial war effort this week raises the question of timing between this and the last war.

"In the present crisis," said the New York Times, "we have copied to this point the mistakes of the first World War and profited by none of them." Is that statement adequate to cover the situation?

Most persons who watched Mr. Nelson in Washington felt he was the right man for the top place. We ourselves wrote in this column on Oct. 21, after hearing Mr. Nelson give a talk here: "Is he the man we have all been waiting for, the answer to everyone's prayer? I've watched him before, before a Congressional committee, and he is one of the three or four best witnesses I have ever heard. He makes a good public speaker, too. He is quiet, smooth, persuasive, but his chief quality is his reasonableness; he addresses you as an intelligent friend and not as a mass meeting. . . . Watch him, diary: he's a comer."

We wrote a good deal more which we won't bother to quote except to comment that Mr. Nelson impressed others just as favorably. Thomas L. Stokes of the Scripps-Howard organization, we noted at the time, asked us jokingly whether we thought Mr. Nelson was going to be the "next President" or the "one after that," and Ray Clapper, of the same organization, commented enthusiastically that Mr. Nelson was the gentlest "tough guy" he had ever heard.

Mr. Nelson was named supreme industrial commander on Jan. 13, 38 days after Pearl Harbor. The War Industries Board, which Bernard Baruch headed in the World War, was not formed until 11 months after the declaration of war April 6, 1917.

In each case there was a great deal of fumbling before the decisive step was taken. The need for unified production control was evident long before Pearl Harbor. In some respects, however, the Nation is immensely ahead of the 1917 war schedule. President Wilson, for example, delayed two years after 1914 to start military preparation and then called for an Army of only 175,000. The American Expeditionary Force was largely dependent on British and French equipment, save for small arms. Censorship did not come for a year after the first World War started. Attorney General Francis Biddle recalled Jan. 15, as he promulgated the order for a registration and round-up of enemy aliens, that similar action did not come, in the World War, until eight months after war began.

Today the Navy is at full strength, merchant shipbuilding and airplane manufacture have been going on at an emergency tempo for months, 1,700,000 men are under arms, and there will soon be equipment for 2,000,000. In 1917 most Army essentials were lacking, and there was primary military equipment for only about 500,000.

It can be persuasively argued that Mr. Roosevelt should have discovered, tested out and appointed Mr. Nelson months ago. But in fairness it must be added that most of our present preparation is due to Mr. Roosevelt, too, and that, even so, he is well ahead of the Wilson timetable in unifying war efforts. When war came in 1917, President Wilson had the advantage of arms factories built up for the Allies. Under the startling thesis of Senator Gerald P. Nye that munitions manufacturers dragged America into the war in 1917, Congress passed neutrality and other laws which put all sorts of obstacles in the way of a repetition of such manufacture and sales. Mr. Roosevelt found ways to get around these restrictions, which Congress itself ultimately all but abandoned. Except for Mr. Roosevelt's obstinate insistence in the face of continuous criticism, the country would not be much better off today than it was in 1917 in the ability to help its Allies.

Irrespective of the war timetable, the job before Mr. Nelson is now approximately similar to that faced by Mr. Baruch. President Wilson delegated immense war powers to Mr. Baruch's and other boards which mobilized America's resources into the nearest approach to a socialized state that is likely to come where the profit system is undisturbed. The same thing is apt to happen today.

In 1917 the number of colors of typewriter ribbons was cut from 150 to 5 to save chemicals; baby carriages and dozens of other goods were standardized; corset regulations permitted the release of 8,000 tons of steel annually. Regulations were incredibly minute, as they probably will be again in 1942. Unfortunately, America in 1917 also went in for a regimentation of the intellect in a war hysteria which has so far seen no parallel. It produced a witch hunt that jailed Eugene Debs and Representative Berger and brought a mental and social conformity from which the war generation never fully recovered.

Two other items might be mentioned. Woodrow Wilson defined the "14 Points" Jan. 8, 1918, or nine months after war started. Many persons feel Mr. Roosevelt might do well to make as positive a declaration of war aims, if that is possible. The other point is merely a coincidence. Before both wars opponents declared that the arming of merchant vessels would bring war "in less than a month"—and in both cases they were right. But in neither case was the arming of merchant vessels the factor that precipitated the war.

South America Speaks: In Flight

Electrifying Peanuts ..... *By R. H. S.*

Aloft and on land there are humor and amenities that break through the clouds of these times.

Take, for example, the electrifying peanuts of Trinidad.

Take them with care, unless you are one who lives dangerously, even recklessly. For their sponsor and commercial entrepreneur on Charlotte Street, Port of Spain, hangs out this sign:

Vanterpool's Packages
Of Fresh Roasted Peanuts
Will Tonify, Energize, & Electrify You.
Sold Here.

Such peanuts could not be passed by. Entering the corner store we learned that all of this could be had for the modest sum of tuppence.

Emerging into the white glare of the street we sought a shady spot before opening the paper sack. After all, they might explode in this sun!

Well, they didn't explode, and somehow we didn't detect any special tonifying, energizing, or electrifying effect. But they were good peanuts, small as peas and round, and well roasted. The sign alone was worth more than tuppence.

The World Meets Here

That portion of Charlotte Street is as cosmopolitan as Trinidad itself. The "Crazy House Store" advertised:

Have the Goods at Keen Prices.
G. B. Singh, Prop.

The universal Chinese laundryman nearby, Lee Wo, was running an "American Steam Laundry."

Two other signs, not amusing but appealing, and not in Trinidad but in Surinam, deserve recording.

On the neatly painted gable of a wooden house in Paramaribo we saw the inscription: "Self-Help House." Thinking it might be some kind of a society for helping people help themselves, we knocked to inquire. No, the young couple said, it was not a society, but they had helped build the house, and so had named it "Self-Help." Many houses in Surinam are named, a pleasanter custom than the coldness of numbers.

Not far away, on a semicircular wooden arch that spanned the gate leading to a small church building, not even our unfamiliarity with Dutch could hide the meaning of these words:

"Jezus zegt, Komt herwaarts tot Mij!"

In the planes, too, there is a wealth of human interest. One of the Clipper Captains struck us as about the maximum of easy informality and modesty in the way he dealt with the passengers and crew. It came out after we knew each other quite well that he takes secret delight in writing as yet unpublished children's stories based on his extensive travels as a Pan American pilot.

Both Sea and Air for Me

Many people do not share my enthusiasm for the flying boat as against the land plane. But there is an intimacy about the Clippers, and especially the older, smaller Clippers, that makes up to me for all the more modern "advantages" of being whisked somewhere faster, with never an opportunity to stand at the door of the control cockpit and watch four men navigating the blue.

One of the pleasantest things about this trip has been the opportunity again to fly in the old S-42 Clippers, possibly some of the same ones that first introduced me to ocean flying. The S-43 Baby Clippers also are more like private planes than commercial carriers as they nose down the coast, putting in at little bays, or river towns scorned by the super-super land planes. Give me a ship of the air that also knows the feel of the sea.

But the times are against flying boats. They are slower, less economical, certain to be displaced. Already, most of the people flying around South America are missing some of the coastal stretches where sea and sand and wind and rivers have fashioned unbelievable beauty. Fortunately, we are seeing them once again, and will share them as we go along.

To Change the Subject:

Mrs. Paddleby Resorts to Discipline ..... *By Margaret Williamson*

There was no denying the fact that Willie had been unusually troublesome. Mrs. Paddleby could not remember another such painful day. At the start, Willie had declined to eat his cereal, pushing it away and insisting that he wasn't hungry; then he had started for school without his overshoes—and all that snow outside—having to be called back by full force of parental lung-power and compelled. All of which was poor and, moreover, matters had not improved when he came home again in the afternoon. Until Mrs. Paddleby, sorrowing, had resorted to the mild discipline of sending Willie up to his room to think things over.

The effect was of a startling silence all through the house. So Mrs. Paddleby sat down in her library to discover just what was wrong with Willie—and possibly with herself as well. In the end, she decided it was the war. The war was in her thinking. The war was unconsciously in Willie's thinking, too. She must get possession of her own mental attitude with regard to the war. It was right, of course, to think about the war; but one needed to come to terms with it, to be its mental master, to take it out and appraise it when advisable, but then to push it away into the background of one's thinking. To establish proper relation with the war—that was what a young, sensitive and troubled boy like Willie had not known how to do in these days when battles blare hourly from the radio. She was on the point of going straight upstairs to let Willie out in time to wash his hands nicely for supper—reflecting contritely on how little grown people understand what is wrong with children.

An Incident at Five

Mrs. Paddleby would have liked a brief nap, but she was really too busy remembering an experience she had had when she was five. An experience she did not understand at the time, and one which her own mother had never later been able to explain. As Mrs. Paddleby leaned her head back in her armchair, it all came vividly, acutely, to mind.

She had been staying at her grandfather's and in the household was an aunt of whom Mrs. Paddleby was particularly fond—a young, gay, companionable aunt who was always doing something of interest to a little girl. One day—such a warm sunny day in June as might have been heartily approved even by James Russell Lowell—this young aunt was going to drive with some friends. The little girl that Mrs. Paddleby had been was greatly desirous of going along, but her mother had said firmly: "No." It seemed too much to bear.

She recalled having stood behind those vestibule doors at her grandfather's, which folded back in the daytime and left a convenient crack. Looking narrowly through, the child saw the envied departure in the open carriage, with old gray Betty between the shafts, and, behind, three lovely ladies in frilly summer dresses, two of whom carried parasols. The reins were lifted. Off they went down the avenue. Whereupon the little girl in all her damaged feelings, in all her disappointment, emerged from her hiding-place, confronted her mother, stamped her foot, and said: "Now, will you tell me why I could not go?"

No Explanation

Mrs. Paddleby's mother had been quite properly horrified. Of course, she did not answer. Hurriedly before anyone should notice, she removed the child to her nursery on the top floor of grandfather's house, where she was undressed, spanked and then put to bed right in the middle of that exquisite June afternoon. And yet all that the child had wished for was an explanation.

Years later, occasionally Mrs. Paddleby would ask her mother: "Why wouldn't you let me go that day? Don't you really remember?" But, by that time, her mother had no idea of the reason. In fact, she had long since forgotten the whole episode. It had meant nothing to her—less than nothing at all. And yet Mrs. Paddleby had continued to feel that it mattered naggingly all down the years. She wondered if it would be like that with Willie. Suddenly she sat upright in her chair. Was Willie perhaps wondering, too, why he had been peremptorily sent to his room? Willie who did not understand that it was very probably the war atmosphere which had set the household on edge.

Slowly, but firmly, Mrs. Paddleby went up the stairs in the direction of Willie's room. Willie was asleep in a little huddled heap on the couch. Willie had given up wondering, at least for the time being. When he woke, she would explain as best she could. Throwing a blanket over the child, Mrs. Paddleby crept away, saying to herself just under her breath: "Tomorrow morning he shall have a poached egg. He likes that."

'Food for Freedom'—Symbol of Farm Unity

Planks in Farm Groups' Platforms

	American Farm Bureau Federation	National Grange	Farmers' Union
International Relations	Pledges full support in war effort: urges study groups to promote understanding of post-war world problems as means to help establish peace.	Pledges full co-operation with nations opposing aggression. (Written before declaration of war.) Calls for preservation of Monroe Doctrine. Favors Good Neighbor policy with Latin America but holds "it should not be maintained at the expense of agriculture." Asks that agriculture be represented on all defense (war) boards.	Blames "scarcity economics of profit motivated system" for world conflict and urges cultivation of "co-operative way of life" . . . as only basis for lasting peace. Urges that industry, labor, finance, and business produce without selfish restriction in postwar America.
Inflation	Urges drastic measures, if necessary, to check inflation. Would have a Federal authority established to fix maximum prices for commodities on a selective basis, providing that parity principle be protected and "inflationary wages as well as inflationary prices" be controlled.	Regards inflation as one of greatest dangers facing the United States. Favors application of various economic devices to check it, and as a last resort, price fixing. Wants Congress to retain control over price-regulation authority, and requests equal control for all groups. Warns farmers to avoid speculative expansion.	No direct mention of inflation in resolutions. As for price fixing, says: "Place no ceilings upon farm commodity prices." Abundance produced should keep prices normal, but if ceilings are forced upon them, then let them be set at parity levels and subject all forms of income, including wages, to the same treatment.
Taxation	Affirms that taxing power of Government should be used to a greater extent to control inflation. Asks lower exemptions, increased taxes based on ability to pay, and less non-defense spending by Government.	Holds that Government should adopt a pay-as-you-go policy for all expenditures except those for defense. Should reimburse States and counties for land taken over by Government. Tax base for Federal Government should be broadened. Federal Government should be checked in any tendency to encroach upon fields of State and local taxation. Opposes sales tax. Favors income tax plan.	"Unfair levy on low income groups" must be replaced by personal income taxes based upon parity of living conditions. Opposes poll tax payment as condition for voting.
Money	Advocates establishment of a Federal monetary authority which shall be charged with maintaining a stable price level.	Wants Federal Reserve Act amended so as to give control to Federal Reserve Board and make it directly responsible to Congress. Wants agriculture adequately represented on the Board.	
Policy on AAA	**AAA**—approves it in principle. **Administration of AAA**—Urges co-ordination of agencies and use of existing agencies to administer new programs. Increased appropriations for established agencies if necessary.	As substitute for AAA acreage reduction plan, favors adoption of two-price plan to remove surpluses with the domestic price based on parity and the surplus price depending on the world market. Acreage control only as a last resort. Favors sliding scale of prices based on quantity production to encourage the family-sized farm. Wants soil conservation encouraged but asserts it should not be used as a basis for acreage control. **Administration of AAA**—Control should be retained in the Department of Agriculture.	Recommends extending AAA programs to additional commodities, also crop insurance and surplus commodity marketing. Revise AAA acreage allotments so as to protect the small farm now alleged to be burdened "to the point of extinction." "Enact the income certificate plan giving the family-sized farm graduated preference in the American market." Under present system, favors increased soil conservation payments for family-sized farms. **Administration of AAA**—"Should be farmers democratically elected insofar as legally possible."
Parity	Deplores efforts to raise parity prices through revision of formula, but sees need to adjust prices of non-basic crops and favors use of other factors in formula to determine parity for these crops.	Wants new parity formula with size of crop as well as prices taken into account.	
Farm Credit	Opposes centralization of control of co-operative farm credit system and urges strengthening of co-operative features.	Favors a co-operative credit system under ownership and control of farmer-borrowers. Government subsidies only in time of emergency.	Urges "uncompromising reorganization of Federal farm mortgage lending system so as to eliminate compulsory co-operative stock or membership fees." Furnish money to farmers at cost to Government plus administrative expense. Guarantee to farmer right to scale down his debts to productive value of farm. Would give Farm Security Administration enough money to complete the job.
Loans	Renews support of 85 per cent of parity loans and whole loan program.	**Commodity Loans**—"No sound solution," unless made in connection with a two-price system, because loans usually serve to finance piling up of surpluses.	Would have Government provide 100 per cent of parity loans until income certificate plan goes into effect.
Labor	Asks deferment of essential skilled farm employees on same basis as industry. Appeals for farm equipment priorities to assure labor-saving machinery and repair parts. Challenges industrial workers to announce moratorium on strikes. Opposes excessive overtime rates. Opposes efforts of industrial unions to organize farmers or interfere with flow of products to market.	Asks deferment of essential farm labor, adequate priorities for farm machinery. Wants Federal legislation to control strikes in agricultural production which would hold up crops at harvest time.	Expresses appreciation for labor's support in Congress for farm legislation and offers fullest support to all groups of organized labor in their legislative battles for justice.
Radio	Asks Government to maintain the present number of clear channel broadcasting stations.	Would have Government maintain freedom of radio and present number of clear channel stations.	
Co-operatives		Proposes to set up its own research department to find out reasons for success and failure of co-operatives.	Asks the Government to encourage co-operatives in a number of ways, including granting of priorities for farm supplies and making available to them Lend-Lease funds for expansion of processing facilities.
Health	Favors development of plans for co-operative medical care and hospitalization.		Favors Federal aid for rural health services, especially for co-operative hospitals.

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Dorothea Kahn

U. S. farmers thinking in national terms—Various groups hold differing views on outstanding problems but all are determined to do what they can to provide sufficient food to insure victory.

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Farmers are thinking in national terms these days, it appears as "returns" from the annual farm organization conventions of the late autumn and winter are tabulated and compared. Farm groups express themselves seriously and fully in resolutions, and those planks which establish organization policy for 1942 indicate in general a broad grasp of such national problems as inflation, labor relations, and postwar rehabilitation, as well as of the immediate one always before the farm people—control of surplus crops.

Not all farm organizations see alike on these problems, though. As a general rule, the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, incline to a fairly conservative economic position, while the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union, Farmers Guild, and some others take a more radical stand. But all groups are agreed that it is up to farm people to do all in their power to provide "food for freedom," food to sustain civilian and military populations of the nations opposing the Axis.

All of the major farm organizations have now held their annual meetings with the exception of the Council of Co-operatives, representing farm co-operative buying and selling organizations, which had not convened as this was written. Its position, in the main, is rather similar to that of the Grange and in many respects like the Farm Bureau.

Surpluses

On the controversial issue of handling farm surpluses so as to maintain profitable prices, there is still basic disagreement, but the differences appear less sharp this year because of the suddenly changed foreign situation and the rise of prices to an average parity level. The organizations still stand by their positions, however. The Farm Bureau indorses the AAA as a whole in principle. The Grange advocates its two-price plan which would make possible the sale of the portion of the crop domestically consumed at parity with the remainder disposed of at the world price.

The Farmers' Union sticks to its income certificate plan, also a two-price proposal. And the Guild maintains its "cost of production" plank which calls upon the Government to guarantee cost of production plus a fair profit to the farmers. Most of the organizations, including the Farm Bureau, have something to say about improving administration of the AAA, but in the main the chief concern this year is with a new crop of problems, raised by war.

Inflation

The threat of inflation appears serious to Grangers and Farm Bureau members. Both adopted strong resolutions calling for Government action to prevent or check it, even to the extent of price fixing if it proves necessary. On this issue the minority organizations see things quite differently. The Farmers' Union and Farmers' Guild both appear to regard price fixing as a wholly undesirable policy, and one to be opposed under all circumstances. The Union, conceding that price regulation might come in spite of its objections, asks that in such case all forms of income be limited alike — dividends, profits, rents, wages, as well as commodities. The Guild does not make even this admission but holds that fixing of ceilings for wages is in violation of the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution.

There is one check upon inflation, however, that meets with support from all the groups. That is placing the brakes on non-military spending by Government. The Farm Bureau comes out urging the Government to use its taxing power to a greater extent to control inflation, and the Grange urges the broadening of the tax base. The Farmers' Union opposes the 1941 levy on low-income groups as a "soak-the-poor" bill.

One of the problems brought on by defense preparations and the war is that of farm labor. Much available manpower has been drained from the rural areas to the factories. Many farm youths have been taken into the Selective Service. ow, farmers are asking, are we going to increase production of food with less rather than more labor? Farm Bureau and Grange answer: Defer essential farm labor; give us adequate priorities for farm machinery.

Grange and Farm Bureau, and the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, all are concerned about strikes that hold up the harvesting or marketing of perishable crops. They have had experience—unhappy experience—and want no more of it. The Grange and Council would like to see legislation enacted to outlaw such strikes. The Farmers' Union, which has a policy of seeking co-operation with organized labor, takes no such position, but offers fullest support to labor unions in their "legislative battles for justice."

On rural credit there is a division of farm groups along lines similar to that to be found in their attitude toward organized labor. Farm Bureau, Grange, and Council of Co-operatives all take the stand that the co-operative features of the present act should be strengthened and that the system should be controlled by farmer-borrowers. The Union, on the contrary, wants to see the system reorganized so as to eliminate compulsory co-operative stock or membership fees, a policy which the other organizations think would destroy its co-operative features.

Parity

This grouping of the farm organizations does not prevail in regard to parity. Here the Farm Bureau stands alone in recommending that the present formula be retained; other organizations — Grange, Council of Co-operatives, Guild—want to see the formula revised, so as to take account of factors not now considered, such as city wages and size of crops.

On the big issues, however, farm groups stand pretty much together. Their goals are the same, even though they differ as to specific steps to be taken in attaining them. At the Farm Bureau Meeting this December the master of the National Grange was a guest and a speaker. His appeal for a united farm front met with warm response. Now that the nation is united in its war effort, the farm organizations have even more to draw them together.

Farm Bureau and Grange, in their resolutions, pledged full support to the nation in its defense and war efforts. The Farmers' Union blamed "scarcity economics of a profit-motivated system" for the world conflict and pointed to economic co-operation as the road to peace. But on the declaration of war the President of the Union, James G. Patton, wired President Roosevelt his full support of the nation's war effort. The Guild expressed itself as wholly opposed to all war and against sending of troops abroad, but this resolution was adopted before the attack upon Pearl Harbor.

FSA by Lee

Portrait of a Farmer

Olympics Begin Boardwalk Competition Against River Vale Tomorrow Evening

Visit of Baltimore Tonight Finishes Walker Cup Series

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Baltimore Orioles, who shut the Boston Olympics out of the scoring with a 2-0 victory last time the two teams met, will close out the 'Pics' Walker Cup competition when they come to Boston Garden for an Eastern Amateur League game tonight. The Olympics will begin their Boardwalk Cup battle at the Garden tomorrow night when they face the River Vale Skeeters.

It was in Baltimore on Dec. 28—the third game of the 'Pics' recent seven-game road trip—that the Orioles blanked the Bostonians to bring to an end a string of 64 games in which the local skaters had tallied. That defeat did more than end a scoring streak for the Olympics, however, it nearly spelled disaster for their Walker Cup aspirations.

Want Victory

Following that game the Olympics went down before the Johnstown Blue Birds before they again found the victory trail, and now since that game in Johnstown the 'Pics are undefeated in seven straight games. A win tonight over the troublesome Orioles would see the Olympics chalk up their longest undefeated string of the present campaign and tie their season's high last year when they won eight games in a row. Their longest undefeated string in history came during the 1939-40 season when they went 11 games without losing in the Provincial League.

In four meetings with Baltimore this winter the Olympics have lost only that shutout affair. Twice here at Boston Garden they turned back the Marylanders by scores of 3-1 and 4-3 while once at Baltimore they were victorious 4-3. That the games have been closely contested can be seen from the total goals scored by each club, 11 for Boston to nine for Baltimore.

Despite the fine record the 'Pics have been establishing this season, Coach Hago Harrington does not believe in letting the boys rest on their laurels. For the past two evenings he has had his squad practicing at the Garden not only to keep their scoring eyes in shape but to make sure they do not go "soft."

New Coach

Both of this week end's visiting clubs have introduced changes in their roster, while River Vale has even gone so far as to change its coach. Jack McKinnon, who formerly played defense and coached the Johnstown sextet, has been appointed coach of the Skeeters, and tomorrow night's game will mark only his third appearance in his new capacity. McKinnon only last Wednesday replaced Jesse Spring, former New York Americans player who retired because of illness. In player strength the Skeeters have dropped Dan Crowley of Medford and signed Don Durno of Washington. Durno is scheduled to team with big Red Storey at defense.

Three new players have been added to the Oriole roster, Charlie Good switching over from River Vale, Fraser Bowman being signed after starting the season with Atlantic City Sea Gulls, and Ben Koche being imported from Canada, where he played with Calgary last winter.

No Change

So far no change has been made in the Olympics roster, even though the Army is due to make inroads shortly. The three forward lines will still be Fishy Dumond, Ray Chaisson, and Lloyd Gronsdal; Jake Wade, Jack McGill, and Gerry Desrosiers, and Eddie Barry, Cy Beigler, and Danny Sullivan. Al Yourkewicz and Al Baranowski will be one defense, and Ty Andersen and Clare Martin will be the other, with young Vic Polich tending goal.

Both games will start at 8:30 p. m., tomorrow's contest being moved back from the usual afternoon time because of the skating attraction due to be presented at that time.

Over the Blue Line

The Bruins arrived in Chicago today and were due to get a good night's rest before their game with Black Hawks at the Stadium tomorrow evening . . . The fact that the Hawks played in New York Thursday and are playing in Toronto tonight before going home will not make them any easier for the Bruins to handle . . . The Chicago sextet is always troublesome at home where a favorable crowd seems to make them fly . . . The B's will again take the airways home from the Windy City, weather permitting, and so will be able to get another good night's sleep before meeting New York Rangers at the Garden Tuesday.

* * *

The Rangers, incidentally, are pointing toward a record 100 games of hockey in which they have tallied . . . They have already broken the former Ranger record of 77 games by beating Americans last Tuesday 9—2 . . . This week end they play a home-and-home series with Montreal Canadiens and are confident they will score in both engagements . . . The Rangers also have their eyes on the total goal record for a single season established by the Bruins of 1929-30, who scored 179 goals in 44 games . . . Rangers have 93 now, highest total of any N. H. L. team to date this winter, and need to score 86 more in 23 games, an average of 4.2 goals per game.

* * *

The Boston Garden will fill as many mail order requests as possible for the All-Stars vs. Bruins game next Feb. 6 . . . The Garden, however, has set next Monday as the deadline for mail orders, as tickets will then go on public sale . . . The idea of the game has made such a hit with the visiting stars that many are insisting upon paying their own expenses.

* * *

Lynn Patrick needs only two goals more to put himself in the 100-goal class . . . Joe Patrick, Lester's nephew who has been helping Tommy Lockhart handle the intricate affairs of the Eastern Amateur League, is due to enter the Army Jan. 28 . . . Lester's son, Muzz, is now stationed on Governor's Island.

Teamed to Break Old Mark

Wide World

Led Rangers to Scoring Record

NEW YORK CITY—Six members of the New York Rangers who scored nine goals to submerge the Brooklyn Americans at Madison Square Garden by a score of 9 to 2, Jan. 13, established for their team a record of scoring in 78 successive hockey games. Shown in their dressing room after the triumph, left to right: Grant Warwick, tallied one goal; Matthew Colville, one goal; Alex Shibicky, three goals; Lynn Patrick, two goals; Alan Kuntz, one goal, and Phil Watson, one goal.

By-Plays

Indoor Track

It is pleasing to note that some of the indoor track meets which have been held in the East each winter will be continued this year. Boston will lose two of its big ones, but the most famous and the oldest of them all will carry on. This is the Boston Athletic Association meet and that organization is to be commended for carrying on under prevailing conditions.

Reports from New York state that the big meets in that city will be held as usual. The Millrose A. C., New York A. C. and Intercollegiates are three nationally known meets that will give track fans plenty of chance to see present-day athletes in competition.

Everyone realizes that under present conditions the times and marks may not come up to standards set in recent years; but there is little question about the various events furnishing keen competition. It is always thrilling to see a new world record made, but we have got many thrills out of close races regardless of the clocking.

While some athletes who would be competing if national affairs were normal will be missing from this year, there will be enough left to offer top performances on the track in Greg Rice, Les MacMitchell and Fred Wolcott. And records may tumble before their efforts too.

All three won events at the Sugar Bowl meet, Jan. 1, and their times showed that they are in good form, especially Rice, who made a new American record for the three-mile. MacMitchell ran a good mile and Wolcott showed plenty of speed in the hurdles.

It is also to be hoped that some of the track and field athletes in the training camps or Army may be seen in these meets. We would like to see some events scheduled for them. Some good relay races would help any of the above indoor meets. Track fans probably will get behind these meets more than ever, due to the prevailing conditions.

G. M. R. H.

Family Affair

LAKELAND, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—The National Shuffleboard championships became a family affair today as George M. Johnson of Columbia, S. C., and Lakeland claimed the men's open title and his wife took over the women's crown.

Golf Canceled

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 17 (AP)—Mrs. Dan Chandler announced last night that the Southern Women's Golf Association tournament, scheduled for May 11-15 at Sea Island, Ga., had been cancelled.

Eastern Amateur Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	20	5	4	44	144	86
New York	19	12	3	41	149	113
Johnstown	17	11	4	38	126	110
Washington	14	14	4	32	127	136
Baltimore	13	17	2	28	130	146
River Vale	8	19	3	19	87	120
Atlantic City	9	22	0	18	123	175

Walker Cup Standing

Boston	20	5	4	44	144	86
New York	17	11	2	36	131	102
Johnstown	16	9	4	36	117	100
Washington	13	13	3	29	119	125
Baltimore	12	14	2	26	117	125
River Vale	7	18	3	17	80	113
Atlantic City	7	22	0	14	114	171

Results Jan. 16

*New York 2, Washington 2, overtime.
*Atlantic City 4, Johnstown 0.

*Boardwalk Cup games.

Schacht Says Berg Most Mysterious Man in World

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—Moe Berg is one of the few ball players we know who looks dignified in a baseball uniform. We nearly said Moe Berg is one of the few ball players who looks dignified, period, but that wouldn't be fair, or right, as most of your major leaguers have that Rotary Club appearance when they are off duty.

But there is something about Moe Berg that commands respect, even if you didn't know he should be incorporated, as he is too smart for any one man. This trait makes him an ideal choice for his new job as good will ambassador to Central and South America.

He is a strange fellow in a lot of ways, and even Al Schacht, his clowning pal, can't quite figure him out.

"The most mysterious guy in the world," says Schacht earnestly. "You never know what he's thinking, or what he's going to do, or anything about him.

"He's the greatest guy to read newspapers I ever saw. Every evening he'd stop at a newsstand and buy every paper in sight. Then he'd load up with candy and go to his room. You can't step into the room without falling over a pile of them."

Berg is a tall, well-set-up, handsome citizen, very conservative in dress. In fact, he always look the same, which is explained by the fact all his clothes are cut to the same pattern, and of the same material. It is said that when he went to Florida for training he methodically changed from black shoes to white before leaving the train, which was his only concession to the Florida climate.

He speaks very softly out of the corner of his mouth, barely moving his lips, and gives the impression that everything he says is very, very confidential. He stands very straight and moves his head very little, substituting oblique glances with his eyes.

Although never a star, he has managed to stay in the majors in one capacity or another since 1926. He came up originally as a shortstop, and our colleague, Hugh Fullerton, Jr., who was at Princeton when Moe was there, recalls him as the champion overthrower of first base.

He never could hit a lick, but is rated a smart catcher, and in 1932-33 and 34 set a league record of 117 errorless games.

He loves baseball, but never did believe in overwork and was inclined to become downright exasperated when he believed he was being forced into unnecessary labor.

Al Schacht, in his book, tells the story of the steaming day in Washington when it was necessary for Moe to catch both ends of a double-header. Midway in the second game Moe could hardly drag around.

Earl Whitehill was pitching, and he and a batter decided to start a goat-getting contest. When the batter was set, Whitehill kept him waiting, and when Whitehill was ready, the batter retaliated by stepping from the box.

Moe stood as much as he could, and finally he removed his mask, protector and shinguards, piled them neatly on the plate, and announced:

"When you two get through playing let me know. I'm going to take a shower." He strode majestically to the dugout.

Schacht always has a stopper when Moe starts parading his book learning.

"Look at him," he scoffs. "Degrees from three universities, and never wrote a book. I went to the sixth grade, and I wrote one."

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 16

East

Findlay 42, Marietta 41.
Maryland 28, Washington Col. 25.
Muskingum 43, Bowling Green 33.
W. Virginia 58, Penn State 33.
Baldwin-Wallace 45, Ashland 40.
Mount Union 57, John Carroll 39.
Glenville 64, W. Virginia Wes. 48.
Fairmont 63, West Liberty 42.
Rochester 43, Allegheny 33.
Concord 72, W. Virginia Tech 45.
Bloomsburg T. 52, Millersville T. 48.
Thiel 46, Clarion Teachers 36.
Brown 53, M. I. T. 37.
Northeastern 50, New Hampshire 29.
Mass. State 48, Springfield 40.
Lock Haven T. 51, Shippensburg T. 33.
Ithaca 45, Scranton 36.
John Marshall 44, Panzer 38.
Grove City 43, St. Vincent 38.
Mansfield T. 45, Kutztown T. 43.
Moravian 52, Penn Military 43.
Mechanics Inst. 40, Plattsburg T. 39.

South

Delta State T. 47, Union (Tenn.) 39.
S'west'n (La) 46, Loyola (New Orleans) 31.
Auburn 35, Vanderbilt 33.
Norfolk Naval Base 38, E. Carolina T. 28.
V. I. I. 57, Richmond 36.
North Carolina 54, Clemson 34.
Alabama 33, Georgia 29.

Midwest

Friends 45, Sterling 41 (overtime).
Michigan S. 51, Marquette 40.
Drury 23, Westminster (Mo.) 19.
Simpson 66, Parsons 45.
Luther 41, Dubuque 33.
Penn College 39, Wartburg 25.
Doane 47, Hastings 24.
Peru T. 56, Kearney T. 38.
York 46, Nebraska Wes. 42.
Chadron T. 58, S. Dakota Mines 41.
Wabash 38, Depauw 32.
Taylor 59, Griffin 25.
Ferris 27, St. Mary's (Orchard Lake, Mich.) 26
Calvin 57, Assumption 33.
Kalamazoo 42, Hillsdale 36.
Alma 48, Michigan Normal 39.
Loyola (Chicago) 8, Rider 27.
Coras 42, St. Norbert's 27.
No. Michigan 78, Northland (Wis.) 38.
Millikin 45, Illinois Wes. 38.
Eureka 59, McKendree 33.
No. Dakota State 32, So. Dakota 23.
Knox 43, Beloit 27.
Coe 49, Cornell College 45.
Western Union 37, Southern (Ia.) N. 28.
La Crosse T. 54, Stout 40.
Bemidji T. 49, Moorhead T. 29.
Maryville T. 38, Cape Girardeau T. 35.
Adrian 38, Olivet 35.
Mt. Pleasant 41, Michigan Tech 18.
McPherson 46, College of Emporia 35.
Southwestern (Kan. 50, Wichita 24.
Tarkio 54, Chillicothe 22.
Phillips 44, Northwestern (Okla.) 35.
Southeastern 48, East Central 36 (Okla.).
Washburn 46, Rockhurst 39.
Warrensb'g T. 59, Springfield (Mo.) T. 31.

West

Brigham Young 53, Wyoming 49.
Abilene Christian 58, So'western (Tex) 38.
Hardin Simmons 45, New Mexico 36.
Montana State 46, Greeley State 38.
Colorado Mines 49, Regis 28.
Highlands 52, Eastern New Mexico 34.
College of Idaho 43, Whitman 30.
Colorado College 50, Western State 33.
Montana 73, Gonzaga 50.
Snow 47, Mesa 43.
Dixie 53, Westminster (Utah) 34.
Branch Agricultural 57, Carbon 33.
Wash. Nazarene 55, Lewiston Normal 41.
Stanford 37, Santa Clara 27.
So. California 58, California 46.
Redlands 23, Occidental 20.
John Tarleton 73, No. Texas Aggies 38.
Sam Houston 48, No. Texas State 45.
Fresno State 39, California Aggies 19.
East. Washington 49, Central Wash. 39.
Baylor 48, Texas A. & M. 46.
Rice 51, Arkansas 38.
Texas Tech 48, New Mexico Aggies 32.
Texas 32, Southern Methodist 31.
Colorado 49, Utah State 31.

College Hockey

Result Jan. 16

By the Associated Press

New Hampshire 11, Bowdoin 4.

Public Stay Away

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 17 (AP)—George Van Bibber, University of Connecticut athletic director, today asked the public to stay away from a basketball game here tonight.

There will only be room enough for students and faculty, he said, when the U-Conns and Rhode Island State renew a rivalry that set a national scoring record two years ago when Connecticut won 102 to 81.

Hockey at a Glance

Results Jan. 16

By the Associated Press

American Association

St. Louis 3, Kansas City 0.

Eastern Amateur League

Atlantic City 4, Johnstown 0.
New York 2, Washington 2 (tie).

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
Boston	16	5	3	35	77	47
New York	16	8	1	33	93	71
Toronto	16	8	1	33	78	53
Chicago	12	10	3	27	74	71
Detroit	9	16	2	20	74	83
Brooklyn	9	20	1	19	76	110
Montreal	7	18	1	15	56	93

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 16

Manhattan 53, Scranton 22.
Rutgers 44, Brown 31.
Yale 46, Mass. State 29.

Art of Using Foot Lost Through Lack of Practice

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—High school students who wish to become invaluable cogs on a college football team should practice the exacting art of kicking. When one considers the possibilities of kicking, America is still far behind Australia.

One cannot recall ever seeing in this country a player who could kick as well with one foot or the other—either punt, drop, or place. Neither do we see players who can kick while running to the side as well as straight ahead. Up to the present, kickers in this country succeed or fail through using the straight ahead method, and when the kick is blocked it often results in a score for the opposing team.

Although great kickers have appeared in American football, we learn from Frank G. Menke's All-Sports Record Book that the record of 65 yards for a field goal from placement has stood to the credit of J. Haxall (Princeton) since 1915 and the dropkick record of 63 yards was established by M. Payne (Dakota Wesleyan) the same year. So far as we have been able to ascertain, no American player has dropkicked a field goal from a distance of 50 yards or better since 1933.

While in almost every other line of athletic activity the American athlete is the superior of those of other nations, in the matter of dropkicking, we find the kickers of this country cannot compare with those of the major leagues of Melbourne, Australia. Although the American collegiate football is more pointed and lighter than the one used in the Australian Rules game and the Aussies were not familiar with it, they were able to register distances of 60 yards or better in all four of the international "correspondence" kicking-passing contests that have been held to date.

In 1937, Ern Huxtable dropkicked the American ball 65 yards, Keith Shea 64, and Frank Gill 63. In 1938, Gill did 66, Huxtable 64 yds. 4 in., and Frank Anderson 64. In 1939, Jack Wrout did 67, P. Lockyear 65, George Bennett 64, Gill 63, Ron Savage 63, and D. Rayment 60. Only two Americans—Mel Ellett 62yds. 2ft., and Bill Paulman 60yds. 1ft.—did 60 yards or better.

Naturally, the question arises—why are the Aussies able to achieve such distances with an unfamiliar type of football, one not especially designed (or one could say, poorly designed) for kicking? The principle reason is that the Aussies do not believe that kickers are born. In the States of Victoria, South Australia, West Australia, and Tasmania (strongholds of the Australian Rules code) the youngsters practice all forms of kicking from an early age and thus develop the ability to kick.

Then there is the difference in kicking technique. While the few Americans the writer has seen attempt a dropkick always dropped the ball on the point, the Aussies drop it at an angle of 45 degrees and kick it with a combined toe-instep action. Also the shoes worn by the Australian Rules footballers are much firmer than the type in general use in this country. In the major teams in Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Launceston, and Hobart (each team consisting of 18 players) you will almost invariably find that the poorest kickers can do around 50 yards while the better ones will achieve distances from 60 to 70 yards.

In the light of what Australian Pat O'Dea accomplished for Wisconsin with his dropkicking in the 1890's it seems strange that that school did not engage him to teach the players the proper kicking technique. His best performance was a 62-yard field goal in 1898 against Northwestern—a performance that would startle the American football world today.

The writer is certain that there are plenty of boys here in California today who could soon duplicate that if they were encouraged to practice the Australian technique. When the day comes that the Americans can equal the best Australian dropkickers and can kick on the run with either foot, and can kick goals from the 50 and 60 yard lines, a new era will have opened in American football.

H. Archie Richardson

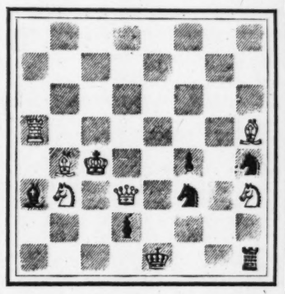
Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

Jan. 17, 1942
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2419

By Dr. P. G. Keeney, Bellevue, Ky.

Black 7 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
8/8/8/R6B/1BK2p1kt/bKt1Q1kt1Kt/3p4/-4k2r

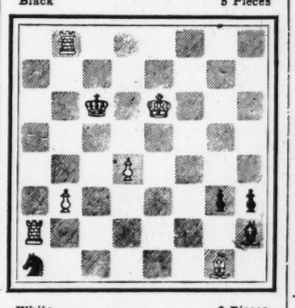
White to play and mate in two

(Specially contributed to the Informal Composing Tourney. Dr. Keeney for many years conducted a chess column (in the Cincinnati Enquirer) which gained nation-wide fame for its problem section.)

Problem No. 2420

By R. G. Thomson

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
1R5/8/2k1K3/8/3P4/1P4pp/R6b/kt5B1

White to play and mate in three

(First prize, 44th Tourney, British Chess Problem Society.)

Solutions to Problems

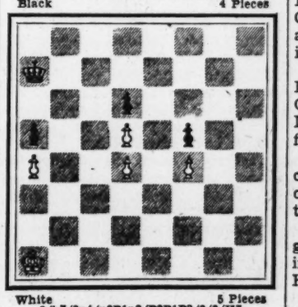
No. 2417. Q-Kt8
No. 2418. 1. Q-B4 threatens
2. B-Kt4
1. ..... KxP, Kt-RJ
2. Kt-B6
1. ..... B-R7
2. QxPch
1. ..... Kt-Q3
2. QxKtch

End-Game No. 597. White wins: 1 P-Kt4, P-B4; 2 P-Q4, PxQP; 3 K-B6, P-Q6; 4 PxP, P-Q5; 5 K-B5, K-Q4; 6 K-B4, K-Q3; 7 K-K4 and wins. (The other variations are simple or similar.)

End-Game No. 598

By Lasker and Reichhelm

Black 4 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
8/k7/3p4/p2P1p2/P2P1P2/8/8/K7

White to play and win

(The "distant" opposition.)

Bronx Championship

For some weeks now the Bronx-Empire City Chess Club, New York, has been holding the Bronx championship. B. Blumin, former Canadian champion, has completed his schedule, and his score of 7½-2½ led the field. Second was M. Feldman, with 7-3.

T. R. Dawson

The December British Chess Magazine contains a provocative letter article entitled "A Player Pays Homage to British Problemists" by L. C. Birch. Singled out for particular mention is T. R. Dawson, problem editor of the B. C. M. Mr. Birch feels that 50 years hence Mr. Dawson will rank among the great composers, like Sam Loyd. And what British player will hold comparable rank? There is no doubt that Dawson is as great in the problem field as Capablanca and even Alekhine are in the tournament and match-game field.

Correspondence Game

This game was played in a Class A Quarterly tournament sponsored by the Correspondence Chess League of America. The contestants were Barton Bowen of Seattle, Wash., and Charles Dunn of Newburgh, N. Y. A critical Budapest developed favorably for white, who built a strong K side attack.

Budapest Defense

Bowen White	Dunn Black	Bowen White	Dunn Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 CastlesKR	Kt-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K4	17 Kt-Kt3	P-B3
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	18 QR-K	R-QB
4 B-B4	Kt-QB3	19 B-Q3	B-QKt
5 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch	20 P-K5	PxP
6 QKt-Q2	P-KB3	21 BxPch	K-R
7 P-KR3	KKtxKP	22 P-KB5	P-K5
8 P-K4	Castles	23 Kt(Kt3)xP	P-Q4
9 B-K2	Q-Kt2	24 Kt-KKt5	Kt-K4
10 P-QR3	B-Q3	25 B-Q4	Q-R4
11 B-K3	P-QKt3	26 BxKt	QxKt
12 Kt-KR4	Kt-B2	27 BxB	RxB
13 Kt-B5	Q-K4	28 Kt-KB3	Q-R4
14 Q-B2	B-Kt2	29 RxKt	QxB
15 P-KB4	Q-K	30 Kt-K5	Resigns

South American Game

This game was played in the San Paulo tournament in which the foreign masters stranded in Buenos Aires when war broke out during the International Team Tournament. P. Frydman was one of the Polish team.

King's Indian Defense

Frydman White	Prosdocimi Black	Frydman White	Prosdocimi Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	15 Kt-K4	Q-B2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	16 Kt-Kt5	BxP
3 P-KKt3	P-B4	17 QR-Kt	B-B3
4 P-Q5	P-Q3	18 P-KR4	Kt-Kt2
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	19 Kt×P	KxKt
6 Kt-QB3	Castles	20 P-R5	KtxB
7 P-K4	QKt-Q2	21 PxKt	Q-B3
8 P-B4	Q-R4	22 PxPch	K-Kt
9 Q-Q3	Kt-K	23 R-R7	B-Kt2
10 Kt-K3	P-QR3	24 PxKt	BxP
11 B-Q2	P-B4	25 R-Kt6	Q-Kt7
12 PxP	RxP	26 B-B3	BxBch
13 B-R3	R-B	27 QxB	P-K4
14 B-K6ch	K-R	28 RxB	Resigns

Week-End Sports

Tonight

Hockey

Olympics vs Baltimore (Boston Garden).

Track

Harvard at Boston Y. M. C. A.

Basketball

Springfield at Tufts.

Tomorrow

Skating (Afternoon)

Silver Skates Derby (Boston Garden).

Hockey (Night)

Olympics vs River Vale (Boston Garden).

Sport Briefs

Locals Agree

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt's statement urging continuance of professional baseball during the war and the playing of more night games brought prompt response from Boston Brave and Boston Red Sox executives.

President Bob Quinn of the Braves said his team would play night games gladly but expressed doubts that it would be possible to obtain the steel required for the flood light towers.

While upholding the Red Sox' stand against night baseball, General Manager Eddie Collins indicated that his club was willing to stage twilight games for the entertainment of defense workers.

Sparkling 78

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 17 (AP)—Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D., brunette, shot a sparkling 78 for medal honors yesterday in the qualifying round of the annual Punta Gorda women's golf tournament.

Louise Suggs of Atlanta, Ga., last year's winner, scored 45-40—85 to take third place, one stroke behind Ellamae Williams of Chicago.

Nelson Gallops

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 17 (AP)—Byron Nelson galloped away from the field yesterday in the second round of the 72-hole $5,000 Oakland open golf tournament.

The husky, iron shot master from Toledo, Ohio, clubbed a subpar 69 from the Sequoyah course and at the 36-hole mark posted a 136 for a four-stroke advantage over his closest rivals.

Hockey Rulers Select Boston For All-Stars

TORONTO, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Board of Governors of the National Hockey League decided yesterday to sponsor a Red Cross benefit game at Boston March 17 between the Boston Bruins and an All-Star team selected from the other six teams in the league.

President Frank Calder announced that three players from each club would be picked for the All-Star team but the system of selection has not yet been worked out. Expenses of the All Stars will be defrayed by their clubs and the Boston management will contribute the rink and rink staff. Each club also will contribute $100 for the use of a row of box seats for the game.

The Governors also passed a rule limiting arguments with referees over penalties, imposing a $25 fine for any player other than the one penalized and the team captain who joins the discussion.

R. R. Duncan of Boston was elected to the Board of Governors, succeeding Art Ross, who had resigned. Frank Selke, Managing Director of Maple Leaf Gardens in Toronto, was named to the Committee of Management to replace Major Conn Smythe, who is on active duty with the Canadian Army.

On his return to Montreal, Mr. Calder said that a league game between Boston and Brooklyn Americans scheduled for Boston the same night as the benefit match would be played in Boston March 19.

Maroons Are Successful

In a recent issue of "The Sport Fan," a newsy little paper from Montreal, Canada, there appears an article devoted to the present doings of some of the old-time Montreal Maroon hockey stars, of the 1935 era.

Stew Evans, who did a great blue line job for the Stanley Cup winners back in 1935, is now a high ranking executive with the Ford Motor Company in Detroit. Cy Wentworth, his defense mate, also a noted golfer, is a salesman in Toronto.

Lionel Conacher is a member of Parliament in Ontario; head of the Ontario Athletic Commission, and Director of several large industrial firms.

Alex Connell, goaler of the champions in '35, is now Secretary of the Ottawa Fire Brigade, a lifetime career ahead of him.

Allan Shields is still playing a good defense game for the Washington Lions of the American Hockey League.

Baldy Northcott is a prosperous owner of a sports goods business in Winnipeg.

Hooley Smith is applying himself to a growing supply business in Montreal.

Jimmy Ward, one-time manager of the New Haven Eagles of the American Hockey League, is a salesman in the West-End territory on Montreal Island.

Dave Trottier is in the oil and gasoline business in Montreal.

Russ Blinco is a sales executive in Quebec's Eastern Townships.

Earl Robinson is player-coach of the New Haven Eagles in the American Hockey League and his team is making a great battle for the lead of the eastern division after relinquishing the lead only recently because of injuries to key players.

Gus Marker is on loan to the Brooklyn Americans of the National Hockey League from Toronto Maple Leafs.

Herbie Cain is around in the big league and doing a good job for the Boston Bruins.

Bob Gracie is still shuttling back and forth between the major and minor leagues.

Billiard Standing

(Three Cushion)

	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game
Willie Hoppe	3	1	8	25
Joe Chamaco	3	1	8	35
Welker Cochran	2	1	9	39
Otto Reiselt	3	2	10	34
Ralph Greenleaf	3	2	5	51
Art Thurnblad	2	2	8	45
John Fitzpatrick	2	3	9	41
Jake Schaefer	2	3	9	42
Earle Lookabaugh	2	4	6	46
Art Rubin	1	5	6	39

Results Jan. 16

Willie Hoppe 50, John Fitzpatrick 37, 37 innings.
Ralph Greenleaf 50, Joe Chamaco 40, 53 innings.
Art Thurnblad 50, Arthur Rubin 46, 57 innings.
Jake Schaefer 50, Earle Lookabaugh 42, 52 innings.

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Education

Public School Teaches Girls To Build Planes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

Who said building airplanes is a man's job?

Not youthful Rae Rambeau of Long Beach, Calif., who is believed to be the first woman instructor of women aircraft workers in the nation.

Miss Rambeau, as a matter of fact, has always believed, and she is now more firmly convinced, that woman power is the answer to a potential labor shortage in the airplane factories of Southern California. Her thesis is simple enough. She points out that there is a constant shrinkage of the backlog of unemployed men. She adds that conscription of young male workers is further accentuating the problem. Finally, she stresses the fact that the steady expansion of industry, at the same time, continues to increase the demand for workers.

"It is not only the shortage of male workers that makes the training of women feasible," emphasizes Miss Rambeau. "It is a fact that young girls are proved superior to men in phases of airplane assembly that require painstaking detail. Natural feminine patience and dextral nimbleness put women in good stead for special training in such plane production work as, for example, electrical assembly.

"However," she added, "only a small percentage of employable women can qualify for this type of work. There are rigid requirements."

Selling these ideas to the personnel and production managers of Southern California airplane factories, however, did not prove an easy task. Long Beach public schools were leading the State of California in the training of national defense workers. Airplane assembly classes for women could be added if the factory directors signified a willingness to give girl trainees a trial. The task simmered down to convincing the airplane builders that women would prove valuable workers in their plants.

"More than 25 per cent of the workers in airplane factories in England are women," Miss Rambeau explained to an airplane executive who was at first a little skeptical of putting women beside men in the assembly lines of his factory. He admitted that it was "at least worth a try."

At the request of the production manager of the factory an experimental class was organized for women last summer by the administrators of the Long Beach public schools. Each woman admitted to the experimental class was required to present evidence of previous experience and training in the assembly and testing of electrical apparatus. All of the trainees accepted were in their twenties. Each one was mechanically inclined.

240 Hours Of Training

The women students were given 240 hours of specialized training in the electrical field. They learned to solder lugs to color-coated leads, to test radios with oscillators and impedance bridges, to assemble terminal strips and fuse boxes and to do scores of other tasks required of electrical workers in airplane assembly lines. They repeated these same operations over and over again until both speed and efficiency were attained. They were qualified as "ready for employment" at the end of their training period. Within another 24 hours 50 per cent of the first class of women "graduates" had been placed in one of the Southern California factories and demands for other members of this first class poured in rapidly. Today the trainees have completed their period of probation on-the-job and are a permanent fixture.

"We have found that they are more adaptable than men in tasks that require meticulous detail," reported an executive of the airplane factory who had diligently checked the work of the women. "Young women can make valuable contributions to national defense in this field."

Miss Rambeau then arranged for a meeting with Long Beach public school administrators to enlarge the training program for women airplane workers.

"Making good in a man's world is not difficult," explains Miss Rambeau. "Some girls encounter difficulty because they think that their success depends upon acquiring such masculine habits as smoking and swearing. This is definitely not true. As a matter of fact these and other objectionable habits detract from the efficiency of their work. Young women entering industry should note that many of the most successful men about them do not smoke or swear.

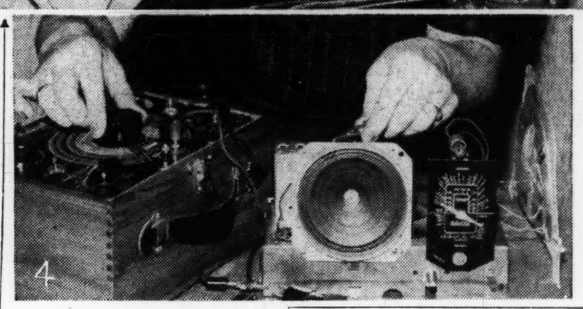
No Place For Temperament

"Young girls who have acquired the false idea that temperament is a woman's right are also destined to encounter difficulty. Only when these girls learn to maintain poise and equanimity at all times can they hope to attain success in this new field of endeavor. Industry has no time to give to women who are emotionally unstable. The maintenance of an impersonal attitude in all her associations on the job are imperative if a satisfactory adjustment is to be made."

Dress is also an important consideration for women workers. A girl should select her on-the-job wardrobe from coveralls, conservative slack suits or house dresses designed on simple lines. Frills are definitely out of place in a factory.

Miss Rambeau has the ability to break down complex, abstract theories into simple concrete examples that are easily understood. The study of theory is kept to a minimum. This ambitious young instructor believes that her students "learn by doing" and as a result her classroom is a workshop. The class work consists almost entirely of doing over and over again the specific tasks that they are being trained to perform in the airplane factory.

"Young women who are mechanically inclined and desire to find an outlet for their interest in industry are fortunate today," observes Miss Rambeau. "These women are destined to win new rights to serve and new freedom by demonstrating that they can do many things as well as men and some tasks better than men. Crises of civilization have often brought opportunity to women. This present international emergency is already proving no exception."



The Long Beach Public Schools, serving defense regions, have added to their curricula courses in airplane construction specially for women, and are already proving the project an important contribution to wartime technical training. (1) Electrical assembly workers in airplane factories must be radio technicians. This girl is aligning a radio receiver to a standard wave form. (2) Bombers are the "work benches" of these trainees. Miss Rae Rambeau (left) is here showing to two of her trainees the vast network of wires that are the nerve centers of the modern bomber. (3) Many minute parts of high-powered airplanes are sealed with solder. Soldering of electrical connections is therefore one operation that must be mastered by these girls in training. Miss Rambeau (center) is demonstrating how this intricate step is performed. (4) Maximum efficiency is assured in airplane radios by the use of an impedance bridge in checking parts of a set, as is being done here.

The 400 General 'Things' Of Basic English

Basic English
Thirty-second of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Ellen Walpole

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have now come to the longest of the sections in the Basic English vocabulary. The list of general names—the words that are as the bricks in the house of our language. We took first the structural words, the list of operations, in great detail. They contained the verbs, by which we describe actions, the prepositions, those priceless little words that tell us when and where and give us direction, and the conjunctions, or joining words of our sentences.

This word list gave us the framework of our limited language. It gave us the general sense of what we wanted to say. Now we have come to the words that will give a more particular meaning to our sentences.

Keep These For Reference

If you have selected your 400 words upon the suggestions given in the past five or six articles you have probably come pretty close to the list below:

account	answer	end	experience
act	apparatus	error	expert
addition	approval	event	
adjustment	argument		
advertisement	art	fact	flame
agreement	attack	fall	flight
air	attempt	family	flower
amount	attention	father	fold
amusement	attraction	fear	food
animal	authority	feeling	force
		fiction	form
back	body	field	friend
balance	brass	fight	front
base	bread	fire	fruit
behavior	breath		
belief	brother	glass	grip
birth	building	gold	group
bit	burn	government	growth
bite	burst	grain	guide
blood	business	grass	
blow	butter		
		harbor	history
canvas	control	harmony	hole
care	cook	hate	hope
cause	copper	hearing	hour
chalk	copy	heat	humor
chance	cork	help	
change	cotton		
cloth	cough	ice	insect
coal	country	idea	instrument
color	cover	impulse	insurance
comfort	crack	increase	interest
committee	credit	industry	invention
company	crime	ink	iron
comparison	crush		
competition	cry	jelly	judge
condition	current	join	jump
connection	curve	journey	
damage	digestion	kick	knowledge
danger	direction	kiss	
daughter	discovery		
day	discussion	land	lift
death	disease	language	light
debt	disgust	laugh	limit
decision	distance	law	linen
degree	distribution	lead	liquid
design	division	learning	list
desire	doubt	leather	look
destruction	drink	letter	loss
detail	driving	level	love
development	dust		
		machine	milk
earth	example	man	mind
edge	exchange	manager	mine
education	existence	mark	minute
effect	expansion	market	mist
		mass	money
		meal	month
		measure	morning
		meat	mother
		meeting	motion
		memory	mountain
		metal	move
		middle	music
		name	night
		nation	noise
		need	note
		news	number
		observation	order
		offer	organization
		oil	ornament
		operation	owner
		opinion	
		page	porter
		pain	position
		paint	powder
		paper	power
		part	price
		paste	print
		payment	process
		peace	produce
		person	profit
		place	property
		plant	prose
		play	protest
		pleasure	pull
		point	punishment
		poison	purpose
		polish	push
		quality	question
		rain	respect
		range	rest
		rate	reward
		ray	rhythm
		reaction	rice
		reading	river
		reason	road
		record	roll
		regret	room
		relation	rub
		religion	rule
		representative	run
		request	
		salt	sneeze
		sand	snow
		scale	soap
		science	society
		sea	son
		seat	song
		secretary	sort
		selection	sound
		self	soup
		sense	space
		servant	stage
		sex	start
		shade	statement
		shake	steam
		shame	steel
		shock	step
		side	stitch
		sign	stone
		silk	stop
		silver	story
		sister	stretch
		size	structure
		sky	substance
		sleep	sugar
		slip	suggestion
		slope	summer
		smash	support
		smell	surprise
		smile	swim
		smoke	system
		talk	time
		taste	tin
		tax	top
		teaching	touch
		tendency	trade
		test	transport
		theory	trick
		thing	trouble
		thought	turn
		thunder	twist
		unit	use
		value	view
		verse	voice
		vessel	
		walk	wind
		war	wine
		wash	winter
		waste	woman
		water	wood
		wave	wool
		wax	word
		way	work
		weather	wound
		week	writing
		weight	
		year	

Others Might Make A Different List

If your list is very different, do not feel discouraged. Remember that if you had a good reason for your choice, then your choice is justified.

Please address your correspondence to the Education Editor.

The 'Ten Commandments' And 'Golden Rule'

The Family Forum
Helping Them Guard Their Thinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wisconsin

Many educators believe that if the "Ten Commandments" and the "Golden Rule" were put into practice in our school system and everyday living there would be no cause for strife.

Children's visions of God's perfect creation must be rather confused in these days, as on every turn they hear nothing but war, through radio, through picture shows, through general talk in the home.

Fathers and mothers can help correct this viewpoint by showing children that good is in reality more powerful than evil. We can tell them each warring or unkind thought they are able to overcome themselves helps to lessen the thought of the world's wrong thinking. Examples are getting angry with each other, in the home, in the school, in the neighborhood. We can point out how warring thoughts are constantly knocking at the door of their consciousness, such as greediness, fear, self-will, self-love, hatred; and how in practicing loving kindness in word and deed little things count, little acts of consideration and kindness.

(Mrs.) E. S. L.

Help Them to Trust

Connecticut

We are hearing a good deal these days about how to prepare our children for any emergency. I feel we should suggest to the child that he is to trust his teacher implicitly, that the teacher (for the littlest one at least) takes mother's place in school time. So great is my own trust in the fine young women who have been my son's teachers, and in the protection he will receive from them and from his own sense of all-surrounding love, that I know I shall never be one of the panicky mothers rushing into school for him.

May I suggest also, to those living in small villages where teachers come from out of town to board and work, that such young people would be grateful for hospitality and friendship. Such villages often have few facilities for entertainment, and the young people are strangers without friends outside their own teaching circle.

Last winter we lived in such a village and enjoyed very much our contact with several of these young men and girls newly out of college. We had evenings of music and reading aloud and conversation. Sometimes there was popcorn and cocoa; sometimes just a hearty welcome. But the young people always knew that they had some place to come if they wanted to—and it was fun for us, too.

(Mrs.) W. V. D.

A Saturday Column

One of the Greatest Contributions The Modern School Can Make

What is needed is a commonsense interpretation and evaluation of what the whole community is doing to further the highest development of each child. The school is only one agency concerned with this development. The standards for a worth-while individual have not changed through the years. Is the school doing its part to help train youth to meet these standards? Is it doing its part to make these standards the ideals of the community?

If the school accepts this responsibility, it must be willing to evaluate its own work and to invite the constructive criticism of its community. This demands of teachers foresight, imagination, and courage of the highest order. Teachers must be "people," but, more than that, they must be persons with vision, enthusiasm, sympathy, and undying faith in the potentiality of youth.

The school itself should become an important center of community activity by offering services, as well as opportunities to serve, to adults and to children. To be effective these services must answer real needs in the community, whether cultural, educational, vocational, recreational, or social. One of the greatest contributions which a school can make is to create situations in which children and adults can work and play together.

A Resolution

"Now, more than ever, it is imperative that the schools play an active part in keeping open the channels of truth and in teaching young people to know and to seek these channels. The schools must preserve the vital distinction between intelligent analysis of propagandist doctrine on the one hand and morbid states of sterile skepticism and negation on the other. Emphasis must remain on positive faith in the American way of life."

American Association of School Administrators.

Older Pupils Can Help Younger

The pupils in the intermediate grades can help the children at the primary level. A child in the sixth grade, who may have some difficulty with reading, will gain a feeling of confidence by preparing a story to read to the children in one of the lower grades. The opportunity for the older children to help the younger ones in the rooms and on the playground develops a feeling of unity in the school. In rural schools such assistance from the older pupils would be effective in solving long work periods for the younger children.

The Whole Community

The children dream dreams and see visions. They develop interests, curiosities, and ambitions that carry them, even in their early years, beyond the reach of the old-time school curriculum. It is an exciting, enticing world; a frantic, frightening world. The whole community, not just the home and the school, must strive to help children meet the demands of this new world.

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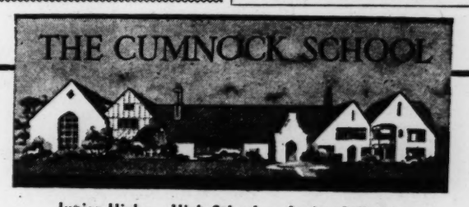
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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	477,000
1942 volume to date	7,483,070
1941 volume to date	7,231,030

Stocks Shift Irregularly Lower Today

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—The stock market continued its irregularly lower shift today as most potential buyers found little inspiration in the general news budget.

While price changes, on the whole, were in negligible fractions, there were a few wider dips among the "blue chips." Trends steadied a bit before the close and a smattering of modest plus signs appeared at the last. Dealings were sluggish throughout.

Du Pont, a weak spot in the preceding session, fell to another new 1941-42 low with a loss of more than 2 points.

In the faltering division were U. S. Steel, General Motors, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Oliver Farm, Boeing, American Telephone, Phelps Dodge, Cerro de Pasco, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Great Northern, Southern Railway, and Texas Co.

Mild resistance was displayed by N. Y. Central, Air Reduction, International Nickel and Goodrich.

Many who were moderately bullish inclined to keep commitments light because of possible adverse happenings over the weekend, brokers said.

Boardrooms studied the report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics which forecast that the general level of farm prices in 1942 would rise only about 5 per cent above the apparent present average. A somewhat smaller increase in prices of industrial products also was predicted by the Federal agency.

The bond market crept a little lower today.

Losses of fractions to around a point were distributed throughout most groups toward the end of the short session including recently buoyant rail issues.

U. S. Governments, however, kept their balance. Almost all issues were unchanged.

Main deterrent to buying, brokers thought, was a desire to keep the slate clean over the week end for possible war developments.

Corporates trimmed included Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles, Studebaker 6s, Wabash 4¼s, Western Union 5s, International Telephone 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s of '49 and Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s of '58.

Among foreign bonds depressed were Brazil 8s of '41 and Medellin 6½s. Sao Paulo 8s and Buenos Aires 4¾s improved.

Commodity Prices At New 12-Year In Jan. 10 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Wholesale prices of agricultural commodities rose sharply during the week ended Jan. 10, following Senate action on the price control bill providing for higher farm price ceilings and there were moderate price advances in other markets, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau's index of nearly 900 price series rose 0.7 per cent to 95.0 per cent of the 1926 average, a new 12-year peak.

The indexes for 7 of the 10 major commodity groups advanced during the week. The upward movement was led by an increase of 2 per cent in farm product prices, and 0.7 per cent in food prices. Textile products rose 0.9 per cent and building materials, 0.6 per cent. Chemicals and allied products and miscellaneous commodities advanced 0.2 per cent and metals and metal products were 0.1 per cent higher than for the previous week.

Prices of fuel and lighting materials and housefurnishings goods declined slightly, while hides and leather products remained steady under price ceilings for both hides and leather.

Prices for nearly all agricultural commodities rose sharply during the week. Livestock and poultry advanced 4 per cent. All grains advanced. Lower prices were reported for eggs and wool. In the past month farm product prices have risen 6½ per cent and are more than 39 per cent higher than a year ago.

Commodity grps	(1926=100) Jan. 10	Jan. 3	P. C. Changes to Jan. 10 '42 from Jan.	Jan. 11
	1542	1942	1942	1941
All commodities	95.0	94.3	+ 0.7	+18.5
Farm products	98.8	96.9	+ 2.0	+39.2
Foods	92.5	91.9	+ 0.7	+26.7
Hides & leather	115.7	115.7		+12.5
Textile products	92.4	91.6	+ 0.9	+24.5
Fuel & light mtls	78.9	79.0	— 0.1	+ 8.7
Metal & products	103.5	103.4	+ 0.1	+ 5.8
Bldg materials	108.9	108.3	+ 0.6	+ 9.3
Chem & allied	95.3	95.1	+ 0.2	+21.9
Housefurnish gs	102.4	102.5	— 0.1	+13.3
Misc commod	87.7	87.5	+ 0.2	+13.7
Raw materials	94.5	93.4	+ 1.2	+27.5
Semimnfd articls	91.3	90.3	+ 1.1	+13.0
Manufact prods	96.0	95.5	+ 0.5	+15.1
Com other than farm products	94.1	93.7	+ 0.4	+14.3
Com other than farm and foods	94.3	94.1	+ 0.2	+11.7

N. Y. Federal Reserve Income Drops Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York earned $3,302,000 in 1941, compared with $9,555,000 in 1940, it was announced.

Allan Sproul, President, said profits on sales of United States Government securities during 1941 amounted to $386,000, against $3,408,000 in 1940. Bank expenses increased in 1941, too, Mr. Sproul added.

George L. Harrison, President of the New York Life Insurance Co., was elected for a second one-year term as the member of the Federal Advisory Council from the Second Federal Reserve District.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	49	49	49	Jan 14
51¾	43⅜	Acme Steel (4a)	1	48	48	48	Jan 16
8¼	5½	Adams Ex (.60g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jan 16
24¼	17¾	Adam-Millis (1a)	2	18½	18½	18½	Dec31
15⅞	9⅛	Addressog (1)	2	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Jan 16
45	34⅝	Air Reduct (1a)	3	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛	+ ¼
	⅝	Air-Way El Ap	3	¼	¼	¼	+ ⅛
5	1⅛	Alaska Juneau	1	2½	2½	2½	
	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 16
9½	3¼	Alleg pf xw	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
10⅝	3⅝	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	5¾	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
21½	11¼	Alleghany pr pf	1	15½	15½	15½	Jan 13
23⅜	17¼	Alleg Lud (2½g)	2	21⅛	21	21	— ¼
11¼	4⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	5	5	5	
167½	135¼	Al Ch & Dye (6a)	1	141	141	141	— ⅛
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
14¾	11½	Allied M (1¼g)	1	14	14	14	
9	5	Allied Stores	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	2	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¾
37	24⅜	Allis-Ch M 1½g	12	29½	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (2g)	5	18	18	18	Jan 15
1⅜	⅛	Amal Leather	4	1	1	1	Jan 16
20	10	AmalLea pf 1½xw	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Dec31
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	4	53½	53½	53½	—1
22⅞	14⅜	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	4	22⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines 1½g	10	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
9¾	5½	Am Bank N(.10e)	8	7⅜	7½	7½	Jan 16
8¼	4½	Am Bosch	1	5	4¾	5	Jan 15
39	26½	Am Br&Sh 2.20g	9	32	32	32	— ½
3	1	Am Cable & R	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jan 14
65¼	55¼	Am Can (4)	4	64	64	64	— ¼
185	157½	Am Can pf (7)	1	161¾	161¾	161¾	Jan 12
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	8	31½	31¼	31½	+ ¼
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	6	72	72	72	— ¾
23⅛	16½	Am Ch & C (2g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
121	80½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	84	84	84	
8¾	4¾	Am Col'type(.60)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jan 8
9⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	5	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
1⅞	½	Am Encaus Til	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 14
6½	3¾	Am Europ'n .40g	2	5½	5½	5½	Jan 16
70	1⅛	Am & For Pow	1	¼	¼	¼	
24⅜	11⅞	AFP $6 pf (11⅝g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	Jan 14
28⅜	14¾	AFP $7 pf (13⅜g)	3	26½	26⅛	26⅛	Jan 16
3⅞	1⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	2⅜	2¼	2¼	Jan 14
38½	29	Am Haw SS (5g)	5	29½	29½	29½	— ½
4	2	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	5	33¾	33⅜	33¾	Jan 15
51¼	42⅛	Am Home(2.40a)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
2⅛	1	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jan 14
4¼	2½	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13¼	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	11	6½	6½	6½	Dec31
50	38	Am In Ill pf(2½)	2	40	40	40	Jan 16
17⅛	7¼	Am Locomotive	6	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
95¼	77¼	Am Loco pf (7k)	2	89½	89	89½	Jan 16
13¾	8½	Am M & F (.80)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 16
23	15½	Am Metal (1½g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
3¼	⅜	Am Power & Lt	6	¾	¾	¾	
46¾	20¾	APL $6 pf (11⅛k)	3	24½	24½	24½	
55	17½	AP&L $5 pf .94k	3	21	20¾	20⅞	Jan 16
7¼	3¾	Am Rad & S (.60)	8	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
15⅞	9	Am Roll M (1.40)	6	11⅜	11½	11½	— ¼
7	4⅜	Am Sat R 1½g	3	5	5	5	Jan 16
10⅜	6	Am Seating (1g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Jan 6
45⅜	33⅜	Am Sm & R(1⅔e)	6	41½	41⅜	41⅜	+ ¼
155	133¾	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145⅞	145⅞	145⅞	Jan 13
54	29⅜	Am Snuff (1e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jan 16
28½	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs 2g	9	19½	19½	19½	Jan 16
11½	8½	Am Stores (1)	5	10½	10¼	10½	Jan 16
13½	6⅜	Am Stove (1.50)	1	8	8	8	Jan 16
22⅜	13	Am Sugar (2e)	1	20	20	20	
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	Jan 16
195⅛	113¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	191½	191½	191½	Jan 16
168¾	115¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	126¼	125½	126⅛	
73½	43⅞	Am Tobacco 4½g	8	48¼	47¾	47¾	— ¾
74½	43⅞	Am Tob pf B 4½g	12	48¾	48¼	48¾	— ½
159	143	Am Tob pf (6)	1	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜	Jan 14
7	3⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
29⅛	23½	Am Viscose (½e)	7	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	— ¼
116¾	112	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	115	115	115	— ¼
7¼	2½	Am Water Wks	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
99⅛	64¾	Am W W 1pf (6)	1	65	65	65	Jan 2
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	5	5½	5½	5½	Jan 16
61¼	51	Am Wool pf(12g)	5	75⅛	75	75	— ½
8	2¾	Am Zinc L & S	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
56¾	6⅛	Am Zinc pr pf 5g	1	50	50	50	Jan 14
30	22⅛	Anaconda (2½g)	17	27¾	27½	27¾	
17¼	11⅛	Anchor H (.90g)	2	16¾	16½	16½	Jan 16
12½	7	Andes Cop (1)	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
2⅛	¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 15
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.85g)	1	35	35	35	Jan 16
112⅛	108½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jan 15
5½	2¼	Armour Ill	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
70¼	47½	Arm I pr pf 1½k	3	64⅜	64¼	64¼	— ¼
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	Dec24
54⅜	20½	Armstron' C 2¼g	2	26⅜	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
9¾	6½	Arnold Con (¼e)	1	7	7	7	Jan 14
6¾	3	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jan 8
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	6½	6½	6½	Jan 16
88	78	Assd D G 1pf(6)	1	72	72	72	Jan 16
102½	76	Ass'd G 2pf 5¼k	2	83	82	83	+7
35⅛	20	Associates (2a)	2	21	21	21	—1
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF 1e)	26	30⅞	30⅜	30¾	+ ⅜
70¼	50⅜	Atch T&S Fpf (5	3	65	64¾	65	+ ½
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast L (1g)	4	24¼	24	24¼	-
45½	13½	Atl G&W I (3g)	2	31⅛	31	31	Jan 16
56	16½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	Jan 16
28⅛	19½	Atl Refining (1a)	6	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	Jan 14
7½	6⅜	Atlas Corp (½g)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
51⅛	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 14
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (4½g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 5
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	9	9	9	
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
5¼	2⅝	Aviat Corp (.15g)	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
		B					
19	10¼	Bald Loco ct	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	Balt & Ohio	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	
8⅞	3¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
8½	3½	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
13½	7	Barber As ½e)	3	9½	9½	9½	Jan 16
9⅞	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 15
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	5	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
24⅞	13⅜	Bath I W (1¼g)	2	17¾	17½	17¾	Jan 16
31⅜	17¼	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	19	19	19	Jan 16
27⅜	20	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22½	22½	22½	
104½	102⅞	Beat Pt ww (5)	2	104	104	104	Jan 3
106	105	Beat C pf (5)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Dec 3
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	106	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	Jan 15
	6½	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
41⅝	32⅜	Bendix Avait le	3	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	
20⅞	10½	Benef Ind (1.70g)	2	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
57	30	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Dec30
34¾	19⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	24	24	24	Jan 16
89½	51½	Beth Steel (6g)	5	63	63	63	
131½	115	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	Jan 16
31⅜	21	Bigelow S (4)	2	22	21½	21½	Jan 16
23⅞	15¾	Black & D(1.80g)	1	19	19	19	— ⅜
10¼	5	Blaw-Knox (.60)	3	7⅛	7	7⅛	
18⅝	13	Bliss & L (2g)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jan 14
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	11	18¾	18⅝	18⅜	— ⅜
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	29¾	29½	29½	—1
23⅜	17	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 16
23⅞	18¼	Borden (1.40g)	3	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn (2g)	10	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
3¼	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	28	Bower Roll B (3)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
17¼	16½	Brewing C(new)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jan 14
12⅜	6¾	Bridgeport B (1)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
25⅜	14¼	Briggs Mfg 2¼g	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
41	23½	Briggs & S (3)	2	27½	27½	27½	Jan 15
45¼	38	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Jan 14
2⅝	⅜	Bkly & Q Trans	4	½	½	½	—
6⅜	1	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14¼	7	Bkly Un Gas	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	2	35	35	35	Jan 16
23½	11⅝	Bruns-Bal (2½g)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
12⅝	7¼	Bucyrus-Erie 1g	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 16
5¼	2½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8⅛	5¼	Budd Wh (1.05g)	2	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jan 16
34½	18¼	Bullard Co (2½g)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
35⅝	23⅛	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	
20⅞	15½	Burling M (1½g)	3	18¾	18½	18¾	Jan 15
56¾	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	55½	55½	55½	Jan 14
9⅜	5¾	Burr Add (.70g)	1	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
4¼	1¾	Bush Terminal	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅞	4¼	Butler Br (.60)	3	5½	5½	5½	Jan 16
23	18	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jan 16
4⅜	2⅛	Butte Cop&Zinc	4	3½	3½	3½	Jan 16
11¾	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅜
		C					
24¾	15¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
54⅛	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	N'v 13
1½	⅛	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	4¾	Cal & Hecla (1)	6	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Campbell W1.60g	6	13	13	13	
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5¼	3	Canadian Pacific	2	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ⅛
39⅞	32½	Cannon Mills (2)	2	34	34	34	
3⅝	1⅝	Capital Ad A	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
30½	22	Carpenter S 2½g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 14
3½	2¼	Carr & Gen .225g	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jan 13
87¾	43	Case (J I) Co (7g)	2	64½	64	64	Jan 16
50⅝	36	Caterpil Tr (2)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
29¾	18½	Celanese (2)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
		Celanese 5pf (5)	6	92⅞	91½	92¼	Jan 16
		Celanese 7pf (7)	1	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
10⅛	5⅜	Celotex Cp (1a)	13	7⅞	7¾	7¾	Jan 16
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir(1½a)	2	21⅝	21	21	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 16
4	2¼	Cent RR NJ	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 16
17	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	2	16	16	16	
4	2	Century Rib M	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec31
34⅞	25	Cerro de Pas(1e)	8	29¼	29	29	— ¼
5⅜	1½	Cert-teed Prod	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	Jan 14
21¼	15	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 6
22½	14¾	Champ P (¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jan 16
18	5¾	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 16
44½	31½	Ches & Ohio (3a)	10	36	35¾	36	
102½	93	Ches & O pf (4)	1	95	95	95	Dec31
4¼	2⅛	Ches Corp	13	3⅝	3½	3⅝	Jan 15
1¾	½	Chi & E Ill	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 15
6⅛	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	⅛	Chi Great West	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11¼	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	3	9¾	9½	9½	
8¼	⅛	Chi Mail Or (1¾g)	2	4½	4½	4½	Jan 16
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T (½e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	Jan 15
54	49	Chi P T pf (2½)	1	5.	5.	5.	Jan 9
	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 16
	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 13
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Jan 10
3	1	Childs Co	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 14
72½	41⅜	Chrysler (6g)	9	48	47⅝	47⅞	— ¼
10¾	8	City I & F (1.20)	4	10	9⅞	9⅞	
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jan 16
40½	29⅛	Clark Equip 3¼g	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 16
33¾	24	Clev Graph B 2g	4	28½	28½	28½	Jan 12
17⅞	14½	Climax M (1.20a)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 14
⅞	⅜	Cluett Peab (3g)	8	34½	34	34½	Jan 16
37⅞	17¾	Coca-Cola (3g)	4	76⅛	76	76	Jan 16
63½	44	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63	62	62	Jan 16
16¼	10⅞	Colgate-P .15ga	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
47½	31½	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jan 7
30¼	11	Collins & A (3g)	6	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
20	12¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	17¼	17	17	Jan 16
21¾	11	Colum Br A (2g)	4	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ½
21	11	Colum Br B (2g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
47⅛	1	Col G&E (.10g)	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
82⅛	43½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	51½	51½	51½	— ½
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 16
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25	25	25	Jan 14
83	64	Col Carb (4.70g)	1	70	70	70	Jan 12
31	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	6	17¼	17	17	— ¼
104⅜	96	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	+1
37⅞	19⅛	Comi Inv Tr (3)	9	22½	22¼	22½	
110	100	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100	100	100	Dec30
11⅞	7½	Comi Solv (.55g)	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
23⅜	11¾	Cons Ed (1.80g)	11	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
107⅜	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	93	93	93	— ½
1¼	¼	Con Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 9
11	7	Cons Film pf(1g)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jan 14
3⅛	1¼	Cons Laundries	5	1½	1½	1½	Jan 3
6½	5	Consol Oil (⅓)	15	6	5⅞	6	
9¾	3¼	Con RR Cuba pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
7¼	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
30	14	Consol'n Coal pf	1	23	23	23	Jan 7
106⅝	93	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96¼	96¼	96¼	Jan 16
16½	11	Container (1½g)	5	13⅜	13	13	Jan 16
5¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	3⅛	3⅛	3	— ⅛
111⅜	111¾	Cont pf cld (8)	4	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	Dec29
109¾	75	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	102	102	102	Jan 14
40½	21⅞	Cont Can (2)	11	26	25⅛	26	+ ¾
10	6⅝	Cont Dia F (1)	4	8⅛	8	8⅛	Jan 15
45⅞	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Mot .10g)	13	3⅜	3½	3⅜	— ⅛
27⅛	17⅜	Cont Oil Del (1)	6	23	23	23	— ¼
23½	15½	Cont Stl (2½gg)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	9⅜	Cop'weld S (.80)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
56¾	48	Cop'weld pf(2½)	6	50	50	50	+1
54	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	4	53⅜	53½	53⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Coty Inc (1½g)	6	3⅛	3	3	Jan 16
4⅞	2⅜	Coty Internat'l	2	½	½	½	Jan 9
19⅞	11	Crane Co (1g)	5	13

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Board Powers Held Limited On Closed Shop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 16—Written limitations upon the functions of the newly promulgated War Labor Board may preclude its consideration of the "closed shop" issue as a subject for binding arbitration, in the opinion of Raymond Smethurst, newly appointed counsel for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Speaking before the Federal Bar Association of New York yesterday, Mr. Smethurst interpreted the executive order creating the War Labor Board as requiring that the board give full effect to existing laws. These laws, he said, allow "voluntary" but not "compulsory" closed shop agreements.

While the War Labor Board was an improvement over the old Mediation Board, the public should not expect "miracles" from it and there would probably still be strikes as the war went on, Mr. Smethurst held.

Since the executive order creating the board provides nothing in its wording "shall be construed as superseding or in conflict with provisions of" certain federal statutes which are enumerated, Mr. Smethurst said, the board would have no authority to modify provisions of laws prohibiting work in excess of eight hours a day or 40 hours a week, without payment of overtime compensation.

On the other hand, since the board has jurisdiction over any "labor disputes which might interrupt work which contributes to the effective prosecution of the war," it has authority over so-called jurisdictional or organizations disputes, whether between unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor or between rival Congress of Industrial Organizations and A. F. of L. groups. Regarding closed shop provisions, Mr. Smethurst said:

"Since the board has no authority to take any action which would 'supersede' or be 'in conflict with' the National Labor Relations Act, the board most certainly would have no authority to impose a closed-shop agreement with a union which did not represent a majority of the employees in the unit designated by the NLRB. The authority is also doubtful even when the union is truly representative.

"In the famous captive coal mines dispute, the former Mediation Board concluded that closed-shop agreement were sanctioned by the N. L. R. A. but that such agreements must be voluntary. In other words, it was the purpose and policy of the N. L. R. A. that closed-shop contracts, if entered into at all, should be by voluntary agreement. The Mediation Board, therefore, refused to recommend signing of such a clause even though it was engaged in a form of arbitration. If that represents the correct interpretation of the Wagner Act, then this new board has no authority to supersede it or require any action in conflict with it."

Eastman Sets Up Federal Policies On Transportation

WASHINGTON (AP) — A broad policy opposed to Government operation of railroads, motor, air and ship transport, "unless there is clear need for such action," has been established by director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation.

His agency, by executive order of the President, has extensive authority and equally heavy responsibilities in assuring orderly and expeditious movement of men, materials and supplies, Mr. Eastman declared in a statement, adding:

"It is not my desire to exercise this authority unless there is clear need for such action, but in view of the heavy responsibility, I must be prepared to act if such need develops. In time of war, also, no one can foresee what changes in conditions may occur, perhaps in the form of sudden emergencies."

"Neither the military authorities nor the private shippers of the country, however, need fear that there will be any attempt to change existing methods," Mr. Eastman asserted, "unless plain need is found to exist, nor, in that event, without taking counsel of those immediately concerned."

Algoma Steel Plans $17,000,000 Outlay

OTTAWA (CP)—A $17,000,000 expansion program to meet depletion of scrap iron resources will be completed at the Algoma Steel Corporation plant at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., in 1943, munitions and supply department officials said.

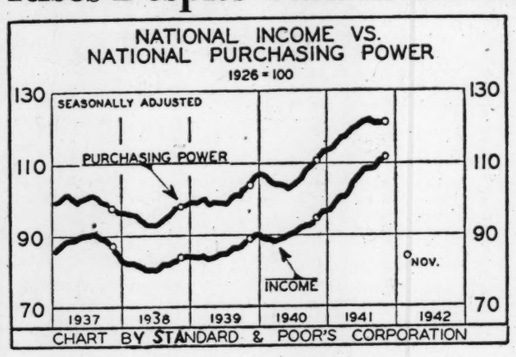
The plan was mentioned by Munitions Minister C. D. Howe last week at which time he said arrangements were being made to step up the Sault Ste. Marie production by approximately 500,000 tons a year.

The Algoma program provides for extension and rehabilitation of present plant facilities to be completed by August and new departments to be in operation in 1943. Additional coke ovens and open hearths are provided in the plans.

These new facilities are expected to provide an additional basic iron output of 1,000 tons a day and 300 tons of foundry or malleable iron.

Scrap iron resources are not yet exhausted, officials say, but higher production would be required as supplies of scrap diminish.

U. S. Purchasing Power Barely Rises Despite Gain in Income



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The modest gain in November national income was all but lost through the rise in living costs. The increase in the latter so diluted the gain in income that purchasing power barely rose over the level

A Window in Threadneedle Street

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The year 1941 went out cheerfully far as the City was concerned. Greatly heartened by the Premier's speeches in Washington and Ottawa, and by the fact that markets had not been too much affected by the news from the Pacific, even Far Eastern shares were exceptionally steady for the closing week.

This cheerfulness is supported by the exceptional buoyancy of the revenue as shown in the Exchequer returns for the last quarter of the year. According to the estimate, the ordinary revenue for the current financial year should amount to £1,786,000,000.

Receipts Increase

During the first three quarters of the year, which are now ended, £1,221,567,556 have already been collected. The corresponding figure for the same period in 1940 was £752,000,000, while at the end of March 1941, the total revenue amounted to £1,408,000,000.

If the same increase in the revenue receipts during the next three months can be assumed, then the estimates will be surpassed. The greatest improvements should be in receipts from income tax, excess profits tax and customs and excise.

Expenditure for the whole financial year ending March 31, 1942, was estimated at £4,707,000,000, but it is possible that the final figure may be higher. The current deficit at the end of the last year was £2,274,194,147. This was met by £850,650,000 through an increase in the Floating Debt, and £1,430,000,000 from savings.

The question which naturally arises is whether part of the borrowing has not been of an inflationary character. Some leading financial experts maintain that there is a sizeable inflationary gap though they also admit that the application as from the beginning of this year of higher rates of income tax to a very large section of the community should considerably reduce this gap.

Since from January 1 there has also been an increase in the number and classes of persons paying income tax, great efforts have been made through radio and the press to convince the new type of taxpayer (mainly wage-earners) of the fairness and necessity for his now being asked to contribute.

Keynes Explains

Outstanding among these explanatory statements was a very effective radiocast from Professor J. M. Keynes, who carefully and simply outlined the relations between spending and prices. He showed that even though prices were to be raised, yet the total amount which could be bought in the shops or spent on rent, light, fuel, travel, etc., was more or less a fixed amount—about £12,000,000 a day at present prices. But the total of incomes and wages (before income tax is paid) amounts to £16,000,000 a day. Hence there is an excess of £4,000,000 which has to be covered.

Personal savings equal about half this amount so that there is still a spending power of £2,000,000 a day which must go into something other than purchase of goods. Otherwise there would be an inflation to this amount.

"A tax on income," Professor Keynes explained, "is much the fairest way to meet this, for such a tax can take proper account of the size of people's incomes, and their family responsibilities, which is not possible with any other kind of tax. There is a concession which you must not forget. A large part of what those with small earnings have to pay in income tax is only taken from them temporarily, and they will be given a post war credit to be paid back when the war is over. I emphasize the fairness of the system, because for many taxpayers it is 3,000,000 income taxpayers who have never paid income tax before—because it looks worse than it is; and chiefly because people will pay cheerfully if they can see that it is fair. Besides which, the fact remains that even if the tax were not charged, you could buy no more goods than you are buying now."

Scientist and Engineer Reclaiming Tin and Steel Scrap From Tin Cans

LOS ANGELES (AP)—A scientist and an engineer claim they have discovered a method of reclaiming tin and scrap steel from tin cans and are operating successfully a small salvaging plant here.

Dr. W. C. Gregory, chemist and physicist formerly employed by copper and gunpowder firms, and E. Baden Powell, geologist and engineer, said the small plant is operating at a profit. Heretofore, the cost of recovering the metals has proved greater than their value.

Sufficient Backing

They said they have been assured sufficient financing to enlarge the local plant to a capacity of 500 tons of reclaimed tin annually and hope to expand to 12 plants over the country. The local plant also would salvage about 39,000 tons of scrap steel annually.

Tin is an essential of bearings, solder and a number of alloys, all vital to armament. Scrap steel is needed in the production of high-quality steel for other vital defense machines.

Dr. Gregory and Mr. Powell said their eventual hope is to produce 17,000 tons of tin in plants over the country. That would be one fifth the current consumption of 88,000 tons.

They reported they have contracted for all of Southern California's estimated 40,000 tons of tin cans for the next 15 years and have a contract to sell all of the salvaged metal to American Smelting & Refining Co. They added that the Reconstruction Finance Corp. had agreed to help finance mills over the country if they prove the salvaging operation is profitable on a large scale. They did not disclose their figures but said tin could be reclaimed considerably cheaper than the market price.

System Explained

In the Gregory-Powell process, the cans are shredded and placed in a large rotating container where hot solution under pressure is circulated through the metal until the tin is dissolved. Then the solution is circulated through a plating cell where the tin is deposited electrolytically on iron rolls in plates up to an inch thick. Finally, the tin is cut from the roll and melted into pigs of 99 per cent purity.

By far the greater portion of the salvage would be scrap steel, a so-called tin can being only about 1½ per cent tin.

FHA Does Record Business in 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration reported that it did a record business last year, insuring $1,380,000,000 of private loans for building or improving dwellings. The dollar volume was around $200,000,000 higher than the previous peak reached in 1940.

Work was begun on more than 215,000 FHA-insured housing units during 1941, an increase of 30,000 compared with the previous high level the year before, the agency said. Most of the new construction, it added, consisted of single-family dwellings costing less than $6,000 and located in defense industrial areas.

The year's insurance volume included $936,000,000 for new-home mortgages, $168,000,000 for mortgages on existing small homes, $13,000,000 for large-scale rental projects, and $262,000,000 for property improvement and modernization.

During December, applications for new small home insurance totaled 14,472 involving $63,838,984, compared with 12,942 applications aggregating $60,100,000 in December, 1940.

U. S. Leather Co. Net $1,064,920 for Year

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Leather Co. and subsidiaries reported for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1941, net profit of $1,064,920, after depreciation, interest, income tax reserve and provision for inventory contingencies, or $34.80 a share on 7 per cent preference stock, on which dividends in arrears Oct. 31 were $26.25 a share.

Allowing for annual dividend requirements on preference shares outstanding Dec. 31 the balance was equal to $3.40 a share on the Class "A" stock.

This compared with net profit of $5,786, or 13 cents a share on the 7 per cent preference stock in the previous year.

Corn Demand Seen Nearing Record Levels

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (AP)—Warstimulated demand for corn is expected by grain interests to expand national consumption of this vital cereal to near the record attained in 1932-33.

Grain men estimated today increased feeding of corn to livestock to enlarge production of meat, eggs, milk products and the like, as well as larger distillery requirements to make alcohol for munitions and greater demand for refined products such as oil, sugar, starch and syrup will step up consumption.

Distilleries Busy

Distilleries, asked by the Office of Production Management to turn 60 per cent of their capacity into the manufacture of 190 proof alcohol from grain, which will be used in making powder, are expected to increase consumption materially. How much corn this will take is not known definitely, but the wartime uses are estimated to have resulted in tripling the demand for alcohol and the industry has a distilling capacity estimated at about 72,000,000 bushels of grain annually.

Distillers have volunteered to concentrate 100 per cent of their capacity on industrial alcohol and have been given the right to purchase government owned corn acquired through default of loans on previous crops, of which there are approximately 150,000,000 bushels. Traders estimated average annual use of corn by distilleries has been around 34,000,000 bushels, rye 9,000,000 bushels. Last August 20,000,000 bushels of Government corn were earmarked for distilleries.

Demand Seen Rising

Corn refiners who manufacture starch, syrup, sugar and oil use approximately 100,000,000 bushels annually. Because imports from the Far East of tapioca and some oil substitutes have been curtailed, grain men expect increased demand for refined corn products. O. L. Moore, Secretary of the Corn Refiners Statistical Bureau, said production cannot be increased materially because the industry has been operating close to capacity. Although possibly 10 to 20 per cent expansion can be effected. He pointed out that the blackout of starch sources on continental Europe has increased exports of U. S. starch to England and elsewhere. The Government is working on a process whereby some corn oil might be used to make rubber substitute.

By far the greatest amount of corn consumed this year will go to livestock, possibly 100 to 150 million bushels more than last season. This estimate was made before Thursday's upward revision in production goals of feed consuming livestock.

The total corn supply available October 1 at the beginning of the 1941-42 season was estimated at 3,304,000,000 bushels, near record and 21 per cent above the 1928-32 average.

Securities Dealers Group to Continue Member Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. will continue to police and discipline its members "according to the degree of abuse in which they indulge," and that it is capable of doing so is shown by statistics of NASD examinations of members in 1941 and the disposition of complaints, Wallace H. Fulton, executive director, told the board of governors at the annual meeting here.

About one-third of the membership was examined by the association last year, Mr. Fulton reported. As a result of those examinations, NASD filed complaints against 120 of its members. By the end of the year, 75 cases had been disposed of as follows: Twenty-six expulsions from the association, six suspensions for as long as one year, 29 fines ranging up to $1,500, 32 censures of members for practices which resulted in complaints. In some cases, fines and censures were coupled.

Mr. Fulton revealed in his report that the association had 2,883 members on Dec. 31, compared when 2,899 a year earlier, a decline of about one-half of 1 per cent in the year. NASD was organized under Federal law by securities dealers to promote high standards of business conduct throughout the country and to provide members with an instrument of self-regulation.

Engineering Awards Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP) — Engineering construction awards this week totaled $83,262,000, a decrease of 41 per cent from the previous week and 7 per cent smaller than the same week a year ago, Engineering News-Record reported.

The publication said that during December, a period of transition from a defense economy to a war basis, construction awards fell to the lowest level since the beginning of the armament program in June, 1940.

Various classes of award this week compared as follows:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Year Ago
Private	$11,526,000	$12,728,000	$38,781,000
State and Municipal	14,827,000	19,317,000	23,878,000
Federal	56,909,000	109,107,000	26,515,000
Total	83,262,000	141,152,000	89,174,000

Livestock Output Stepped Up Sharply o Meet War Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To meet the new demands of war, the biggest procession of hogs, sheep, and beef cattle that ever waddled out of the farms and grazing lands of the United States is on its way to market, according to livestock experts in this marketing center of the industry here.

The response to increased war demands has already been impressive. Figures gathered by the Corn Belt Farm Dailies at the Union Stock Yards here show what a big rise in production there has been. In one week this month the total value of livestock sold in the United States reached the high mark of $47,314,000. Last year, sales in the same week were $31,602,000, or about one-third less. The year before, 1940, saw only $24,572,000 worth of livestock sold that same week.

The increase was not only in dollar value, but in pounds. Last week's volume of sales weighed 253,240,000 pounds as compared with a figure of 209,170,000 for a year ago.

Meat Sales Set Record

All-time records in both volume of meat sales and in value were made last year, the Corn Belt Dailies figures indicate. In 1941 22,500,000,000 pounds of meat were marketed at a value of $3,378,000,000.

Looking over the last year's production and present rates of increase, livestock authorities here expect 1942 to be a still better year. C. E. Snyder, editor of the Drovers' Journal, predicts 1942 production of all meats will be 25,000,000,000 pounds, or 2,500,000,000 pounds more than last year, which was an outstandingly big one.

How has this big increase in meat production been made possible? The demand made itself known rather suddenly, and livestock herds, with the exception of hogs, are not built up in months; it takes years.

The answer is that the war situation found the livestock industry in a favorable position to step up production. The Federal Soil Conservation program, encouraging farmers to plant soil-building forage crops instead of those grains which deplete soil, indirectly caused an increase in herds. Farmers had to grow cattle and sheep to eat the fodder they were raising on acres withdrawn from production of grain. As a result beef output has been increasing for the last three or four years.

Favorable Prices

Favorable prices have been a factor in boosting production of meat animals. For 10 years now it has paid to breed sheep, say the livestock people here. That means that the sheep population of the country has been rising over this period. Price gains have also encouraged farmers to breed other types of livestock. So when the Lend-Lease bill was passed, it found farmers in a position to meet requirements.

Since then there has been the added incentive to breed meat animals to meet the nation's war demands. A new generation of hogs can be made ready for market in about a year's time. Already swine are being sent to market which were bred in response to the new demand.

All these factor contribute to a situation which is as satisfactory to the meat packers as it is to the men of the plains who breed the herds.

"Meat supplies are large and ample for military, domestic, and overseas trade during the coming year," said George A. Schmidt, Chairman of the Board of the American Meat Institute. And this is in the face of increased meat consumption by the American population. More meat was consumed in the United States in 1941 than during any other year in history. That means that the consumption was about 146 pounds per capita. And the demand is still increasing as this country endeavors to produce "food for freedom."

Retail Sales 13 to 20 P. C. Above Last Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Biggest dollar volume of retail sales for this time of year in history was enjoyed by the nation's stores this week as consumers rushed to stock their homes with needed goods for fear of higher prices, shortages, and new taxes later on, merchants said.

Dun & Bradstreet reported sales averaged 13 to 20 per cent above a year ago for the country as a whole.

"Retail trade had more of the character of fall than of January," the credit agency said. "The first month ordinarily is one of the dullest months of the year. But helped along not only by clearances and special sales but also by consumers' stock-up purchasing in some lines, dollar trade averaged the best for the period on record. In many instances retailers found evidence of an anticipatory buying movement comparable to that of last August.

"Department stores and specialty shops which had an important share in the 'shortage' buying were doing better than average in sales results," the agency added.

"Wool and rubber goods accounted for substantial sales volume."

In wholesale markets, forward buying in many apparel lines was said to be lagging under initial commitments last year.

English Note Use Shows Further Loss

LONDON (AP)—Note circulation showed a decrease of more than £6,000,000 in the Bank of England statement issued Jan. 15. This was the second week a loss was shown after increasing steadily the previous 18 weeks.

Substantial decreases were also recorded in private deposits and government securities, along with a decline in public deposits.

The bank's reserve gained slightly more than £6,000,000 during the week.

Ratio of reserve to liability stood at 19.0 per cent compared with 14.9 the same date last year.

U. S. to Continue Philippine Payments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes announced that interest payments on outstanding bonds of the Philippine Government would continue to be met and serviced through the United States Treasury.

On recommendation of Philippine President Manuel L. Quezon, Mr. Ickes said, almost $2,000,000 will be paid during 1942 as interest on obligations. These payments will be made from funds of the Philippine Commonwealth on deposit in this country. No payment of principle is due until 1946.

New York Trust Co. Extends Extra Payments

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Trust Co., announced it would extend extra payments through the first quarter this year to all active members of its staff, other than officers, who receive salaries of $500 per month or less.

The payments, as in the last quarter of 1941, will be equal to 6 per cent of the first $150 and 4 per cent of the next $100 of the basic pay for each month.

U. S. Exports Rise 21 P. C. in First 11 Months of 1941

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that exports of war supplies and other merchandise reached a monthly average of $579,000,000 in October and November.

Total shipments for the first 11 months of 1941 were $4,492,000,000—the highest figure for a similar period since the first World War. The figure was 21 per cent higher than corresponding figures in 1940.

Imports of merchandise averaged $292,000,000 in October and November, bringing the 11 month total to $3,002,000,000, the highest since 1937.

Under war time restrictions, the department said no further details of foreign trade, particularly the nature of the commodities bought and sold or the countries involved, would be given out.

Commodity Futures

Chicago Board of Trade

Wheat	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Yr Ago
May	1.30⅞	1.31	.86⅞
July	1.32⅛	1.32⅜	.81½
September	1.33¾	1.33⅞	.81⅞
Corn			
May	.85¾	.85⅞	.63¼
July	.87⅜	.87⅝	.63⅜
September	.88¾	.88¾	.63⅝
Oats			
May	.59⅜	.59¾	.36¾
July	.58⅜	.58½	.33
September	.58⅛	.58⅛	.32⅛
Soybeans			
May	1.88¼	1.89	.99⅝
July	1.90⅛	1.90¾	.96⅝
Rye			
May	.84¾	.84¾	.47½
July	.87	.87	.48½
September	.88½	.88¾	.50
Lard			
January		10.70	....
March	12.12	12.12	....
May	12.32	12.32	6.87
July	....	12.55	7.05

Wool Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	....	....	....	95.8b	95.8
May	....	....	....	95.5b	95.5
July	....	....	....	95.0b	95.0

Tops

March	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.00b	127.0
May	....	126.6b	127.0a	....	126.6
July	....	126.2b	126.6a	....	126.3

b—Bid. a—Asked.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.16	18.20	18.09	18.20	18.17
May	18.34	18.37	18.25	18.37	18.37
July	18.44	18.48	18.36	18.47	18.45
October	18.57	18.60	18.48	18.60	18.57
December	18.53	18.63	18.53	18.63	18.65

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
NY March No 3	....	....	....	2.99b	2.99
bBid					

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	13.82	13.85	13.82	13.85b	13.82
July	13.83	13.83	13.83	13.84b	13.82

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	8.55	8.58	8.55	8.57	8.52
May	8.60	8.60	8.60	8.62n	8.56
n-Nominal					

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.37	6.37	6.37	6.35b	6.38
b-bid					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

		High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*January	34.05	34.05	33.95	33.95	34.30
*February	34.65	34.65	34.40	34.40	34.70
*March	34.80	34.80	34.50	34.50	34.85

Eggs

†January	33.20	33.20	32.35	32.40	33.30
†October	33.75	33.80	33.65	33.70	34.15
‡February	32.05	32.05	31.50	31.50	32.25

*S.S., †R.S., ‡F.g.f.

Potatoes

March	3.35	3.35	3.29	3.29	3.28
November	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.78

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Farm Equipment Ceiling Asked

DENVER (AP)—The Colorado Wool Growers Association has adopted a resolution requesting the Government to fix price ceilings on agricultural equipment and supplies if ceilings are imposed on agricultural produce prices.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m. — Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 2¼s 56-54	105	105	105
1 2¾s 65-60	109.25	109.25	109.25
1 2½s 72-67	100.11	100.11	100.11

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53 st	55	55	55
4 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
2 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	56	56	56
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	66	66	66
2 Am T&T 3¼s 66	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
1 Arm Del 4s 55	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	102	102	102
4 Atl & Birm 4s 33	17½	17½	17½
2 AC Line 4½s 54	65¾	65¾	65¾
10 AC Line 5s 45	97⅞	97½	97¾
3 B&O 95 st A	37½	37½	37½
2 B&O 95 st C	42¼	42¼	42¼
10 B&O 2000 st D	37¼	37	37
2 B&O 96 st F	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛
23 B&O cv 60 st	37⅜	37¼	37⅜
2 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	52½	52½	52½
2 Beth Stl 3s 60	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 Boston&Me 4½s 70	38½	38½	38½
3 Boston&M4 4s 60	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	104½	104½	104½
2 Buf R&P 57 st	39½	39½	39½
4 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	51½	51½	51½
7 Bush Term 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	105	105	105
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110	110	110
9 Can Pac 4s perp	67¼	67¼	67¼
1 Cen NY Pow 3¼s62	107½	107½	107½
1 Cen Pac 5s 60	54½	54½	54½
4 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	16	16	16
2 C&O 3½s 96D	102	102	102
1 Chi&Alton 3s 49	15	15	15
7 Chi&N 6½s 36	32	31½	32
9 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	17½	17½	17½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	27	27	27
26 Chi & NW 4s3/4 87	26¾	26¾	26¾
26 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	17¼	17¼	17¼
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
5 Chi & NW 3½s 87	25¼	25¼	25¼
15 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
32 CRI & P 4s 88	21½	21⅜	21½
20 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	12	11¾	11¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101	101	101
11 Clev Un Ter 5s 73	70½	70⅜	70½
5 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105	105	105
3 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	27¼	27¼	27¼
2 Dayton P & L 3s 70	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
59 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	60	59⅝	59⅞
1 D & R G 4s 36	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1 D & R G W 5s 55 asd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5 D G R G West 5s 78	12½	12½	12½
13 Dow Chem 2⅜s 50	102½	102½	102½
2 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108½	108½	108½
33 Erie 4½s 2015	52¼	52	52
8 Erie 4s 95	97⅜	97½	97⅜
10 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
27 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97	96¾	96¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	88	88	88
1 Gt Nor 4¼s61	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Gt Nor 4s G	98½	98½	98½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
5 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	103⅞	103¾	103⅞
2 Housatonic 5s 37	75	75	75
2 Hudson Coal 6s 62A	38½	38⅛	38⅛
8 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	40½	40⅛	40½
4 Ill Bell2Tel 2¾s 81	101	100⅞	7/8100⅞
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	46	45⅞	46
5 Ill Cen 4s 53	43	43	43
8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	44¼	44	44
14 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46½	46⅛	46¼
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	42¾	42¼	42¾
1 Indips&Lou 4s 56	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 Inspirat CCop 4s 52	100½	100½	100½
6 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 Int T&T 4½s 52	42	42	42
15 Int T&T 5s 55	45	44½	44½
16 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	43½	43¼	43¼
1 K C South 5s 50	69½	69½	69½
1 K C Term 4s 60	108¼	108¼	108¼
10 Lac Gas 6s 42 A	81½	80¾	81½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74	57	57	57
2 Leh Val H Term 5s 54	47	47	47
2 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	36	36	36
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
16 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	30¼	30	30¼
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96¾	96½	96½
4 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	104	103⅝	103⅝
5 Louis & N 4s B	105	105	105
15 Louis & N 3½s 50 A	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Lou&NAtlK&Cin4s55	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 L & N Pad & M 4s 46	106	106	106
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	51	50¼	50¼
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	49¼	49¼	49¼
4 McKes & Rob 3½s 56	105	105	105
8 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	28½	28⅜	28½
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9¾	9¾	9¾
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
7 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35½	35¼	35⅜
2 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	23	23	23
10 Mo Pac 5s 77F	26	26	26
6 Mo Pac 5s 80H	26¼	26	26
3 Montreal Tr 5s 41	83	83	83
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	36	36	36
10 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39	38¾	38¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 New En T&T 5s 52	120	120	120
2 NOrl & NE 4½s 52	78	78	78
2 NY&Greenwd L 5s 46	69½	69½	69½
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	57¾	57½	57¾
13 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51¾	52
2 NYC cn 4s 98	57⅞	57½	57½
1 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛
38 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	64¾	64½	64½
11 NYNH&H cv 6s 40	46	45¾	45¾
6 NYNH&H 4½s 67	27⅛	27	27⅛
2 NYNH&H 4s 47	25	25	25
9 NYNH&H 4s 55	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
10 NYNH&H 4s 56	25⅛	25	25⅛
6 NYNH&H 4s 57	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	103¼	103¼	103¼
14 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67	66½	66½
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	57½	57	57⅛
1 Nor Pac 4s 97 reg	71½	71½	71½
4 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	39½	39½	39½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 67	108½	108½	108½
11 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	83½	73½	83½
3 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	107	107	107
1 Pac Gas&El 4s 64	111	111	111
10 Pac T&S 3¼s 66c	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Pen P&L 3½s 69	107½	107½	107½
3 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108¾	108¾	108¾
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	102½	102¾	102½
80 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98	98	98
5 Pen RR 4s 48	111	111	111
2 Pen RR 3¾s 70	92⅞	92¾	92¾
1 Pere Marq 4s 56	62¼	62¼	62¼
4 PhilBal&W 4½s 81D	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Phila Co 4¼s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	24½	24½	24½
16 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	102	102	102
1 Pitts & WVa 4½s 58 A	62

South America Is Working at Capacity to Fill U. S. Orders

Tire Rationing May Be Greater Than Expected

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson told a congressional committee that the tire rationing program must be severe on the nation's luxury-loving civilian population because "improvident use of rubber would bring us to a day of reckoning in the near future."

He cautioned that not even all fire trucks, police cars, doctors and nurses—on the "preferred list"—would be able to get new tires for "there just simply isn't enough."

He opposed proposed legislation to designate taxis in the District of Columbia a public utility, thus giving them preference in obtaining tires.

He characterized the proposal as "unwise," said it would be subjected to "severe criticism," and added that it would result in similar demands from cab operations in other cities and from other groups.

Already, he told the House District of Columbia Committee, his office was besieged by demands—from businessmen, from farm and labor groups, and from congressmen themselves.

He said that present rubber supply was sufficient to meet the needs for only seven months, even without acceleration of the military demands for the material.

"I leave it to you," he said, "whether we are going to beat Japan in seven months."

He referred to the program for development of a huge supply of synthetic rubber, and said that while it had "great potentialities," it had not been demonstrated that it would prove sufficient to meet military needs alone.

The tire rationing, he said, would "pinch more and more" with requests of defense workers coming in for tires to take them to plants located intentionally and strategically away from transportation lines.

"I do not see," he said, "how the civilian communities can do otherwise than choose to make a severe curtailment at a time when it has the most fat on its bones."

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Government and the public brought about the rubber shortage that has led to tire rationing, a rubber executive declared.

"If the public and the Government had acted sensibly, we wouldn't have to worry about tires for three years," President William O'Neil of the General Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, told the Cleveland Advertising Club.

"The United States entered this war with eight times as much rubber as Hitler had when he started," the producer said, contending that tire dealers could have controlled the supply more effectively than the Government.

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Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 2
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Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 16
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ASSETS

First Mortgage Loans	$1,041,156.56
Loans on Passbooks and Certificates	13,436.61
Real Estate Owned	34,965.41
Investments and Securities	21,700.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	35,602.66
Furniture and Fixtures	2,038.36
Deferred Charges and Other Assets	1,035.56
Total Assets	$1,149,933.16

LIABILITIES

Members' Share Accounts	$ 857,132.44
Shares Pledged on Mortgage Accounts	51,049.76
Advances from Federal Home Loan Bank	200,000.00
Loans in Process	9,806.09
Other Liabilities	4,622.61
Specific Reserves	739.90
General Reserves	11,020.74
Undivided Profits	15,561.62
Total Liabilities and Reserves	$1,149,933.16

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Latin Countries Enjoy Boom On Tremendous U. S. Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 21-republic inter-American conference at Rio de Janeiro this week opens under circumstances almost unprecedented for such a conference.

First, almost every nation represented is now running its economy at near-capacity. South American mines and fields with few exceptions are being worked to capacity to fill United States orders and to take care of boom construction and activity in South America itself. That continent is having a "defense honeymoon" such as the United States just concluded, as Latin America benefits from war demand without having to pay the price in military casualties and civilian economies of a nation at war.

Second, South America is now in a creditor position against the United States. The trade balance was dramatically reversed in 1941. The United States is taking all the Latin-American raw materials it can get, but is unable to spare enough finished goods to satisfy the South American demand. At points where this trade balance has not become effective the U. S. Export-Import Bank stands ready to extend virtually unlimited credits to Latin America, in large part for political loans to arm the Latin-American continents and strengthen their defenses, air bases, etc. And lastly, a heavy movement of foreign capital to South America has been going on, said to have totalled perhaps $250,000,000 in the last year, partly the furtive removal of Axis-controlled funds from U. S. Treasury control.

Markets No Longer Problem

South America's trade balance outlook with the United States has been further improved by the United States' loss of important Far Eastern raw material sources. The Amazon valley can provide substantial additions to the North American rubber supply, and a larger volume of Bolivian tin will be taken when U. S. smelting and refining capacity can be increased; more wool will probably be taken from the Argentine instead of from Australia on account of the long haul and convoy costs from the latter. Many other Far Eastern products can in time be obtained by the United States from South America.

The war has thus reversed the principal pre-1941 problem in inter-American trade. Formerly the problem was to find markets or credit. South America had more raw materials to sell than North America would buy; the United States had more finished goods to sell than South America could buy. But today the United States has agreements with several South American countries to take all they can produce of the major "strategic materials," and is now taking vastly increased quantities of sugar from Cuba, wool, hides, cheese, etc., from the Argentines, and non-ferrous metals from Chile, Brazil, and Mexico.

On the other hand South American countries are eager and able to buy more tools, steel, automobiles, and electrical equipment than the United States can spare from its defense program, so that the United States' former Supplies Priority Allocation Board had to specifically include South American countries in the making up of priority lists for the available supplies of these items.

Ship Shortage Acute

The situation is aggravated by an acute shortage of merchant ships which is also likely to be made more severe by the United States' entrance into the war—at least until late 1942 or 1943 when the United States' shipbuilding program can catch up with increased needs for the movement of cargo and troops to distant battlefields and bases. Several hundred thousand tons of Axis and Japanese shipping are still tied up in South American waters, and on the agenda of the Rio conference is likely to be joint action for putting these into service to mitigate the shortage, particularly of northbound cargo space between the Americas.

The changed situation greatly enhances the prospect for tariff reductions. Already the tariffs into the United States of many South American products, particularly of copper and wool, have become virtually inoperative, because they do not keep out any goods and because the products, being imported by one of the U. S. Government defense agencies, in effect cause the duty merely to be paid by Uncle Sam out of one pocket into another. The Argentine-United States reciprocal trade treaty of last autumn contained numerous tariff reductions (though some of them had little practical effect) but the prospect is that protective tariffs between the Americas will be either sweepingly reduced or will cease to be of importance.

Tariffs, however, are likely to be replaced as a bone of contention or subject of official discussion, by prices. Before the war the prices of major South American commodities like copper, nitrates, manganese, sugar and wool were largely determined in free markets by the "laws of supply and demand," which except for rare bursts of prosperity in the United States were decidedly unfavorable to South American producers. Now, however, the taking over by the U. S. Government of the import of most strategic commodities—a category which includes all imports from South America—plus the United States' pressing need for all of these commodities it can get, eliminates the free play of supply and demand as a way of arriving at prices, and requires that they be negotiated between governments.

And in the negotiations the Latin American governments have a decided bargaining advantage, as in the recent deal by which the United States bought the bulk of the Cuban crop at a price easily twice what Cuba had been averaging to get in the 1930's. Similar reasons presumably influenced the recent deal between Mexico and the United States, in which for a token payment Mexican seizure of American oil properties was recognized, Mexico received $30,000,000 for road construction plus heavy orders for lead and other metals, and the silver buying program was continued by which Mexico gets arounds $20,000,000 a year for a commodity for which the United States has no use.

Ticklish Problems

This price problem is much like the United States' domestic "inflation problem." In fact the U. S. price control authorities have faced some ticklish political problems in trying to control the domestic price in the United States of such South American staples as sugar from Cuba, hides from Argentina, and coffee from Brazil. In the case of sugar an OPA price ceiling of 3½ cents for raw sugar had to be raised about 10 per cent as a result of the deal by which most of Cuba's 1942 sugar crop was purchased en bloc, and the United States Government's purchase price of some South American non-ferrous metals has had to be placed above the price permitted to American producers in the United States.

These changes in the inter-American trade picture may turn out to be prophetic for post-war world trade. Magazine writers and government planning officials are already beginning to draw up post-war world trade plans or to warn against the danger to post-war world trade of the accelerating industrialization of South America, India, and China. But these plans and warnings seem chiefly to assume that after the war trade will go back to its original pre-war concern over finding markets.

Instead the war economy may be continued into the post-war period, and if so it looks as though the concerns of the Rio conference—to move the goods, not to find markets—may be also the major concern of most all trade negotiations. The concern is with scarcity, not with surpluses.

H. F.

Steel Production Up 25 P. C. in 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—The American steel industry, plunging into the war effort, announced it had produced 83,000,000 tons of steel in 1941, or 25 per cent more than the peak output of 1940.

To show how the industry had stepped up its efforts last year the American Iron and Steel Institute said:

"During 1941 the industry's plants operated at an average of 97.4 per cent of capacity, which compares with a rate of 82.1 per cent of capacity during 1940.

"Production in December totaled 7,163,000 tons, as against output of 6,969,987 tons in November and 6,495,357 tons in December, 1940."

Firms to Rescind Farm Tire Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson said that, at his request, the Firestone, Goodrich, Goodyear, and U. S. Rubber companies had agreed to rescind price increases on tires for farm machinery.

Mr. Henderson said the firms also agreed to re-bill, at former prices, all sales of such tires made since January 1.

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Babson Urges Citizen to Cut Personal Debt

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Florida—The recent report of the Committee on Non-essential Expenditures headed by Senator Harry Byrd is a step in the right direction. This Committee has recommended slashes in non-defense governmental expenditures which could result in savings totaling $1,716,965,061 during the coming fiscal year beginning July 1, 1942. In all probability the Committee's suggestions will not be adopted in toto. There is, however, considerable sympathy in official Washington toward many of the suggestions. Unquestionably, substantial savings will be made in Farm Aid, Public Works, WPA, CCC, and NYA expenditures as was indicated in the President's Budget Message.

The Federal Debt

Even if a great part of the above-mentioned sum is withdrawn from non-defense measures it will not have much effect upon the national debt. Savings will undoubtedly be transferred to the Armament Program.

Those who have reduced their personal debt need not now be concerned over the national debt though I expect it to be over $75,000,000,000 by the end of the year. Expenditures for direct and indirect individual Federal aid for the past six months of the current fiscal year alone have reached a total of $1,080,000,000 compared with $1,560,000,000 for the six months of the previous year. While there have been a great many complaints, yet, in time of dire national stress, this money served a most useful purpose. It took men off the streets who might have become a great social menace and helped many needy farmers.

I do not regret the increase in taxes that my share of our social program has cost. Many persons are too quick to forget the angry cry against unemployment, poor housing, low standards of living, and other defects in our social structure. Mr. Roosevelt did not make these bad conditions, although they were the rising tide which lifted him to the Presidency.

I also do not regret the national cost of agricultural aid, of National Youth Administration, or of the building of public works and federal highways. Certainly, however, the condition of the farmer is now temporarily improved. We can well do without public works, although I favor highways. Furthermore, the majority of the young men now in CCC camps and helped by the NYA as well as the older group working for the WPA will, in the next draft call, be allocated to some form of active army service or to armament production.

I have said before in this column that while national debt has risen, yet the private and public debt of many individuals, corporations, municipalities, and states has declined. This is another reason why I have not become greatly concerned by the increase in the national debt especially in the case of those who have reduced their corporate or personal debt proportionately.

Profits have helped many companies to cut their loans. The rise in engineering construction and residential building has increased local tax receipts. Municipalities, as a whole, are in a much sounder financial position than they were a few years ago. The rise in both commercial and savings bank deposits, in the purchase value of life insurance and Defense Bonds shows that many individuals are getting out of debt. Are you—my reader—one of these lucky ones?

Get Out of Debt

In this last category, the Government itself is setting a good example in not making these bonds negotiable. Defense Bonds are being paid for in cash which, in effect, is transferring one form of savings account to another form. Their purchase by individuals, trustees, associations, and corporations is certainly not increasing our personal debt. In its tax-anticipatory notes, the Government is also encouraging individual and corporate savings against future expenditures. This is helping you to establish a "pay-as-you-go" program which I beg you to do.

Debt has probably caused more misery than any other single factor in our daily individual lives. The high wages and profits of World War I brought about the instalment buying system. This undoubtedly proved a great convenience to countless individuals; but in the main it greatly aggravated the postwar depression. There is a vast difference between a government getting into debt and an individual getting into debt.

In the first instance, if pressed too far, the government has means of devaluing its money or printing new money. This, of course, works hardship upon many; but at the same time is quite different from personal bankruptcy or "going on the town" which the individual faces when he spends beyond his means.

Instalment buying not only mortgages the individual for months ahead; but at the same time tempts him to buy things for which he has no real need. Certainly one is wise to buy nothing more on instalments until he has fully paid all present obligations. In times like these when wages in some lines are high and pay rolls are large, "easy money" goes to the head of many individuals. To such I say with Shakespeare, "Never a borrower nor a lender be," and clinch the argument from the Apostle Paul who advised, "Owe no man anything."

America's Sweet Tooth Seen Sure of Moderate Indulgence

By G. R. Ericson

Editor of the Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

A possible reason why there is a furore over sugar is that it stands as a symbol of the high American standard of living. Of course, the auto is the classic example, but sugar has the claim of priority. It has stood in millions of homes as a sign of that ample margin by which the wolf is kept from the door, long before transportation on rubber tires was thought of. When you can offer something in which sugar is an ingredient to your guest, it is visible evidence that you are a member of no mean city, not only a citizen of the land of the free but a devotee of that great American indulgence,—catering to the Sweet Tooth.

Here is an industry for whose product the public is paying perhaps close to $900,000,000 a year, if one assumes an average retail price of 6 cents a pound for the record total of 7,900,000 short tons of refined sugar available for delivery in the United States last year. There has invariably been an ample supply of this luxury food. In fact, the sugar quota legislation which has been operative for the past eight years was designed to prevent an overproduction of supply for the United States.

Early Fear of Scarcity

But distributors and housewives, or should one say consumers, fearing a scarcity began to accumulate sugar supplies early in 1941. This fear was in part induced by recollections of what happened in 1917, some four months after the United States entered the war when trading in sugar futures was suspended in New York and sugar began to be the subject of successive legislative enactments. Another factor last year was the knowledge that Britain had started filling her sugar needs from the West Indies, rather than from her more distant colonial areas. This began to deplete reserve stocks in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the American public drew its own conclusions.

However, let it not be said that the housewife has not shown evidence of public spirit when the artificial scarcity induced by unwise purchasing has been pointed out. A report was made that ships had to be taken from vital runs to carry sugar to American shores because illogical demand had absorbed normal stocks, thus depriving thousands of a share in the market. At once stores in many sections, particularly in the East, said that customers who had stocked up were returning much of the sugar, glad to share of their hoard when made aware of the true condition.

It has been stated officially that there need be no shortage in sugar of a nature to be uncomfortable, at least this year. While the potential supply from the Philippines of perhaps 1,000,000 tons can be written off as unavailable, and only one half of a similar amount may come from Hawaii, nevertheless a sugar control order and a stepped up production from other areas will come into the breach and assure industry and the householder of nearly enough to satisfy normal demand.

Heavy "Invisible" Supply

It has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture that the United States will need 6,666,890 tons in 1942. Quotas for the different sources of supply have been set at 8,032,074 tons. Since the quotas for Hawaii and the Philippines aggregate 2,365,184 tons, it can be seen that heavier tonnage will have to be assigned to other sources. If the East can send little of their crops in 1942, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the beet sugar makers will try to make up for the 30 per cent defection.

One other source on which consumption may draw are the so-called invisible stocks in the country estimated at 1,000,000 tons. The accumulation of these stocks is accounted for in part by the excess purchasing in 1941 which carried sugar deliveries up to a record total of 7,900,000 tons. This compared with deliveries in 1940 of 6,890,000 tons and with an average consumption in the last 10 years of about 6,500,000 tons.

The beneficiaries of the sugar situation are Cuba, Puerto Rico and the sugar beet and sugar cane units in continental United States. Cuba is expected to produce about 3,600,000 tons of raw sugar from the current crop or about 1,200,000 tons more than last year. Puerto Rico's output is put at 1,200,000 tons against 932,000 tons in 1940. The beet sugar states have been given quotas of 1,600,000 tons and the domestic cane sugar areas 450,000 tons. The above with small amounts from the Virgin Islands and Latin American countries would seem to assure the satisfaction of the bulk of the demand.

Some Uncertain Factors

Uncertain factors, however, are the availability of bottoms, the supplies from the Pacific, and the diversion of sugar in Cuba for molasses production, used in the manufacture of smokeless powder. The latter requirement may consume between 500,000 and 1,000,000 tons. There is also to be considered British, Canadian and Russian needs. Since United States has bought up the entire Cuban crop, the need of these countries will be weighed in the light of the whole war effort.

Since the United States has extended sugar control legislation for three years and established price ceilings, ranging frm 5.35 cents a pound f. o. b. refinery for beet sugar and up to 5.54 cents a pound f. o. b. refinery for fine granulated domestic cane sugar, there need be little concern over the price question. The order of the OPM restricting sugar deliveries and freezing stocks in private hands in excess of 60 days' supply has practically ended hoarding so far as the trade is concerned. The voluntary limitation by many grocers of the sale of sugar to two pounds with each dollar sale of groceries bids fair to end consumer hoarding also. The innate common sense of the average American citizen leads him to accept these restrictions without demur. He is willing to keep his sweet tooth in the desert of waiting for the good of the cause.

Firestone to Build Bomb-Loading Plant

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. is taking charge of a new ordnance project, a bomb-loading plant to be constructed on a 17,000-acre site, President John W. Thomas informed the annual stockholders' meeting.

"Personnel from our Akron, Memphis and Los Angeles organizations will compose the supervisory staff of this important new war project," said Mr. Thomas, adding that for military reasons he was unable to give further details.

He disclosed that Firestone has completed plans for a new Akron building with 100,000 square feet of floor space, for armament production.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 12

Time for Filing Returns of Individuals

Income tax returns of citizens are required by law to be made on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of the taxable year, which for most individuals is the calendar year. Since March 15, 1942, will fall on a Sunday, such returns for the calendar year 1941 must be filed on or before midnight of Monday, March 16, 1942.

Returns by nonresident alien individuals must be made on or before the 15th day of the sixth month after the close of the fiscal year, or on or before June 15, 1942, for the calendar year 1941.

If placed in the mail, the returns should be posted in ample time to reach the collector's office, under ordinary handling of the mails, on or before the due date. The envelope should bear proper postage and be addressed to the "Collector of Internal Revenue" at the correct address in the district where the taxpayer's legal residence or principal place of business is located. If he has neither, the return should be mailed to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Baltimore, Md.

The regulations grant an extension of time for filing returns of income up to and including the 15th day of the sixth month following the close of the taxable year in the case of American citizens residing or traveling abroad, including persons in the military or naval service on duty outside the United States. In all such cases an affidavit is required to be attached to the return stating the cause of the delay in filing, and taxpayers who take advantage of this extension of time will be charged with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the first installment of the tax from the original due date until paid.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SELL NYLON HOSIERY
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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE, RELIABLE MAN—25 years purchasing experience with Steel Fabricating Company and Electric Railway, desires to change position. Also experienced in Steel Traffic, Accounting and Priority Work with Government Contracts. Write Box X-1, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT with stenographic ability, 10 years' experience with corporation, trust, and personal accounts, university graduate; American, Protestant; free to travel. Box R-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXECUTIVE secretary, detail knowledge of accounting, experienced corporation, trust and personal accounts; university graduate; 10 years' experience; American, Protestant; free to travel. Box W-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

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MIAMI, FLA.—Why rent? Buy a furnished apartment in Coral Gables' most beautiful 4 unit; $6750 cash complete price of ¼ interest; low upkeep; splendid opportunity for conservative person of refinement. S. Church, 2910 S. W. 2nd Ave. 2-2385.

Local Classified (Continued)

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REAL ESTATE

advertisements are also published every Wednesday in the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory of The Christian Science Monitor.

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WANTED—Lady under 40 to share Back Bay apartment; private bath. Write Box S-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Wood Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $60 to $75. GILES, KIR. 2345.

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Exclusive, convenient to church, personal switchboard service; a quiet home or club atmosphere. 397 Commonwealth Ave., across from Harvard Club; moderate weekly and monthly rates. J. V. Ring, Mgr., Ken. 6880 (Boston).

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BOSTON, 26-32-40 Fenway—Room and meals, $10 weekly and up. For appointment to see rooms phone MR. ALPHIN, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD., 310 East 31st Street—Large, bright room, near bath; convenient location. Phone Belmont 8723.

BOSTON—Large double room, also single room, private family; will let separately or as a suite, with private bath. 90 Beacon St. Phone CAPitol 1928.

BOSTON, 499 Park Drive, Suite 3, near Beacon St.—Desirable single and double rooms; all new furnishings, home atmosphere. Call KEN. 2741.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Two rooms available, one front top, one third floor rear. MRS. BURDWOOD, COM. 9323.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway, Entrance Hemenway St.—1 or 2 persons; transients; nr. The Christian Science Mother Church. Miss Hanscom, Ken. 1436.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1087 Beacon St.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, five bathrooms; 10 minutes to Park St. LON 8777.

FT. LAUDERDALE, FLA.—Relaxation, rest; spacious grounds; twin beds, private bath, breakfast; near town and church; reasonable. 506 S. E. 3rd Avenue.

MIAMI, FLA.—Single or double, private home; convenient residential section; week or season. 576 N. E. 71st St. Ph. 7-7936.

JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.—Furnished large double room, southern exposure, elevator; all transits; reasonable. HA. 4-7076. 3457 82 St., Apt. 4-P.

N. Y. C., 230 West 79th; Apt. 122—Homelike, outside rooms (single-double), Breakfast priv.; exceptional transportation. Tel. References.

N. Y. C., 139 W. 82nd St. (Apt. 5-D)—Unfurnished large sunny room for woman in new 2½-room apartment, share kitchen.

NICE, comfortable furnished room in private family suitable for business woman; near rapid transit. TAL 3371, Dorchester, Mass.

PALM BEACH, Fla., near ocean—Single room double or suite with private bath. SHAD-O-LAWN, 231 Australian Ave.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

N. Y. C., 605 W. 113th St. (Apt. 41). Near Riverside—Quiet home for those needing rest and care; meals. Mrs. Hill, MU. 4-9136.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long 1090

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MONDAMIN ACRES, suburban Concord, N. H., offers permanent or temporary home, with loving service; reasonable rates. Mrs. E. Russell Sanborn.

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I DEEM-it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALES representative for Philadelphia area; man who has selling experience to represent a growing concern; salary $45.00 per week and bonus; good prospects for advancement to someone who is looking for permanent association. Write for appointment to Hur-Del Sales Co., Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

YOUNG MAN, one who thoroughly understands double entry bookkeeping and is capable of closing a set of books; good penman; opportunity for advancement depending on the individual; good references required; in replying state age and salary expected; Protestant preferred. Box R-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER, office routine, handle switchboard, experienced; salary in keeping with qualifications. Write Box N-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COUNSELOR—Modern New England summer camp (private, boys and girls); alert camp person—former counselor or director—with some following; salary and commission. Box S-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EXPERIENCED General Maid, 2 children, own room and bath. Mrs. M. Cantor, 276 Dorset Rd., Waban, Mass. LAsell 6286.

WANTED—Young woman capable of taking English and Spanish dictation. Write Box G-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY, one who understands bookkeeping and general office work; good penman; opportunity for advancement depending on individual; good references required; in replying state age and salary expected; Protestant preferred. Box M-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, Protestant, full or part time; willing to do general work; reasonable; Scottish. William Clark, Tel. Arl. 1447-R. (Mass.)

MAN with 20 years' experience Wholesale and Retail Merchandising desires position as general or wholesale manager. Has general knowledge of financing and accounting. Applicant desires to join a firm with real possibilities of increasing sales. Box M-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CAPABLE, refined widow seeks position as companion to elderly lady; unencumbered; excellent housekeeper. Box S-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

GENERAL housework or mother's helper desires position in Christian Science home, $45.00 a month; references; south preferred. Helen Hetterich, 218 23rd St., West Palm Beach, Fla.

PROTESTANT lady wishes to travel as attendant companion to Miami; references exchanged. Box R-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED, reliable woman wants work sitting in evenings or afternoons with children or elderly people; Cambridge, Mass. preferred. Tro. 7150.

WOMAN, Christian Scientist, wishes position as cook; good references. Write Box H-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG LADY, Christian Scientist, wishes housework, adult family; auto license, experienced, good references. Box S-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BEST PRICES for Currier & Ives Prints, Winter scenes, ships, railroads, mining, old paintings. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

OLD NEEDLEWORK made before 1800. Embroidered arms or Crewel work, showing early designs. Box F-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

REPAIR YOUR CAR NOW!
while parts are available.
HOOVER MOTORS, Park Sq., Boston. Hub. 7100

HOME SERVICE

STEUBENIZING SERVICE OF NEW ENGLAND, 251 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 5874—Fireproof your home, mothproof your rugs, furniture and clothes; painting and interior decorating; 5-year guarantee; no job too large or small; free estimates; serving homes for 10 years.

JEWELRY

DIAMONDS JEWELRY and SILVER PURCHASED
WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West St., Boston. Lib. 3917

JEWELERS—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 0788

REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 mo.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1063

TYPEWRITERS

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE
Little Bldg., Boston. Hub. 3564. Repaired, rented, sold. Free deliv. service.

UPHOLSTERING

Complete Interiors—Upholstered Furniture—Draperies
THE ULLIAN CO. Reupholstering—Slip Covers Mattresses — Box Springs
147 Charles Street, Boston Laf 2870

CHAS. W. ANTON, 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester Mass. Col. 3206 — Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing, mattresses, cushions and feather pillows renovated.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McCormack Bros.
PACKARDS
PHONE 3-6238
531 South 21st Street

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality
1909 2ND AVE. N.

MOBILE

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC.
JEWELERS
• SILVERSMITHS
• SINCE 1879

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
SIMON'S HAT SHOP
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

Treat your pets to the best
French's Bird Seed
AND
GREER'S GOT IT
Remember prices are lowest at Greer's

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377
MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

DAMRICH SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

BRADENTON (Continued)

Montgomery-Roberts Co.
Ladies' Clothes of Distinction
Millinery—Shoes—Hose
Dainty Lingerie

CORAL GABLES

Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen—Floyd Manker
Miami: Tel. 3-5250
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

WARTH PAINT COMPANY
Dealers In
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

DAYTONA BEACH

TRIPLE S GROCETERIA
100 Per Cent Home Owned
FOUR STORES:
726 Main St. 220 South Beach St.
901 Main St. 308 Seabreeze Blvd.

CENTRAL BEAUTY SHOP
RHODA ANN WERT, Proprietor
Formerly of Chicago and Evanston, Ill.
Specialist in
PERMANENTS
PHONE 660 106 BAY STREET

THE GOSSARD SHOPPE
Mrs. M. W. MacDuff, Corsetiere
234 South Beach Street
Daytona Beach Florida

FORT LAUDERDALE

EMIL HOFFMAN
QUALITY MARKET
Choice Meats, Poultry
630 S. Andrews Ave. Phone 1350

Barlitt's Market
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
Complete Line of FOODS
PHONE 44

KOKANOUR
REG. REAL ESTATE Broker
Select Rentals, Homes and Investments
325 SOUTH ANDREWS AVENUE

FORT MYERS

Weatherly Electric Co.
2225 Hendry Street
General Electric Refrigeration
Duo-Therm Fuel Oil Heaters
PHONE 676

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily; Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

LOVETT'S
Super Food Stores
and Piggly Wiggly
— 8 STORES —
There is One Near You

UNDERWOOD
JEWELERS
We sell only Nationally Advertised merchandise of the better quality
229 Hogan Street Phone 5-3311

L. O. CHAPLIN
JEWELER
Watchmaker and Repairman
9 BROAD STREET

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunda..
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

SHULL FURNITURE CO.
"Shopping ends at Shull's"
Furnishers of Light Distinctive Florida Interiors
1030 S. W. 8th St. Phone 2-1109

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Come in and have a
Therm-O-Oil Permanent
Something Entirely New
LOUIS, YOUR HAIRDRESSER
231 Halcyon Arcade Tel. 2-1853

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

HARVEY'S RESTAURANT
720 West Flagler Street
Serving
BREAKFAST · LUNCHEON · DINNER
Friendly Atmosphere
Efficient Service
Plenty of Free Parking Space

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILLFOLDS
SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

INSURANCE
To cover every need
Home—Auto—Savings—Business
Baker Insurance Agency, Inc.
W. W. BAKER Pres.
1122 Ingraham Bldg. Phone 3-4949

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
2 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

J. T. WILSON
Life Insurance Adviser
Income endowments—annuities
471 N. E. 31st Street
Phones: Res. 2-7594; Of. 2-5514

Ask for
McARTHUR
Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.
Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products
169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH. 7-1667

Skagseth Stationery Co.
Miami 72 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491
Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

CORDELIA'S BOOK and CARD SHOP
Books of All Publishers
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Transparent Periodical Covers
Symphony Concert Tickets on Sale
44 S. E. First St. Phone 3-1849

HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SALON
A Difference Appears in All Your Hair Services
130 Biscayne Blvd., Boulevard Arcade
Phone 3-0111
Free consultation for men and women

Margaret's
Salon de Beaute
Calumet Building
Ph. 2-5796 *20 Northeast Third Ave.*

MIAMI BEACH

Flamingo Sportswear Shoppe
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road Phone 5-4901

Le Roy Hotel
DINING ROOM
Show Place of Miami Beach
The "Wendelin" Food and Service Are Unexcelled
32ND STREET AT COLLINS AVENUE

Pierre's
Fine
Merchant Tailor
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 LINCOLN ROAD TEL. 5-3812

ORLANDO

Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Southland Fashions
For the New 1942 Season
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

AMERICAN LAUNDRY
Orlando, Fla.
21 N. Parramore
Branch Office, 20 E. Church St.

• To Meet All Your Auto Needs
• GIBBS SERVICE
Orange at Jackson
Featuring
AMOCO-GAS
• Pennsylvania RX Tires
"They outmileage the field"

PURCELL CO.
Clothing—Furniture
Nationally Known Merchandise
Courteous Service — Good Value
Cor. Church and Hughey Sts., Orlando, Fla.
Also in
Sanford, Fla.—Haines City, Fla.

DOERING'S FOOD MARKET
Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries
337 NORTH SHINE STREET
Phone 7080—Delivery Service

SARASOTA

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.

Hamilton's Standard Service
Main at Osprey Phone 7181
• ATLAS TIRES
• BATTERIES
• ACCESSORIES

PALM CAFETERIA and COFFEE SHOP
Main Street at Five Points
Coffee Shop entrance Pineapple Ave.
Also Cummer Arcade and Clearwater

KEELS FURNITURE CO.
Next to Florida Theater
We specialize in Venetian Blinds and Linoleum
for Kitchen and Bathroom

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2231
Luncheonette Candies

Badger's
At Five Points
Visit Our Cosmetic Bar
Stationery Beach Supplies

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 83-972 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"
Better Food • Popular Prices
FOWLER'S RESTAURANT
628-630 Fourth Street, North

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North
When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at
BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

DIAMONDS WATCHES
SILVER FINER GIFTS
Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry
(Ask anybody)
BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

Men's Clothes, Hats
Furnishings and Sports Wear
DENT & ENGLISH CO.
333 Central Ave.
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE
1119 4th St. North
Fancy and Staple Groceries
Western Meats
Fruits and Vegetables
PHONE 7755

DRY CLEANERS
Roger's
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

"For Better Dry Cleaning"
PHONE 4986
TIMMS CLEANERS
2119 CENTRAL AVE.

You will find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES
HOME BAKED GOODS at
VINOY MARKET
432 First Street North

ADELPHIA APARTMENTS
449 7th Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Near Christian Science church
Completely furnished apartments. Rates include utilities, steam heat, weekly maid service and free laundrying of house linen. Rates by week, month or season.

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG (Continued)

Willson-Chase
St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store
☆
DEW FURNITURE CO.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

ERMATINGER'S
Men's
Knox Stetson Trimble
and Borsalino Hats
17 Third Street, North
• • •
Ladies'
Knox Weyman Stetson
and Gage Hats
Fine Feather and Admiration Hosiery
Costume Jewelry
24 THIRD STREET NORTH

Lowrey's Dial 7536
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
St. Petersburg Florida *346 Central Avenue*

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832. 9 to 12 daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Permanents a Specialty
HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP
Expert Courteous Service
822 South Rome Ave. Phone H1429
Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY
309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.
Telephone 4777
"A home without music is a house"
TAMPA, FLORIDA

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

White Star Laundry
1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

WEST PALM BEACH

The Popular Rendezvous of Smartly Dressed Women
prices too . . are most popular
KERMANS
327 Clematis • West Palm Beach
Palm Beach • County Road and Sunset Avenue

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AND OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE LOG CABIN
Tea Room
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken and Waffles
Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH (Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Milk • Cream • Ice Cream
and all Quality Dairy Products serving The Palm Beaches
BELLE GLADE, LAKE WORTH, VERO BEACH, HOBE SOUND, FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

Watches, Diamonds
Silverware
KRAUSS, *Jewelers*
321 Clematis Street,
West Palm Beach, Florida

RICHARDS SHOES
Footwear of Fashions
for Men, Women and Children
R. W. PINDER, Mgr.
Cor. Clematis and Olive St. Tel. 5038

Super Service Market
Meats and Groceries
Vegetables and Fruits
We deliver in the Palm Beaches
TEL. 4037
Corner So. Dixie and Hibiscus
West Palm Beach, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

Prompt
Service—Supplies
JOLLEY MOTOR CO.
Auburndale, Fla. Phone 88-851

CENTRAL GROCERY
A PLEEZING *Food Store*
Meats—Poultry—Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
102 West Central *Free Delivery*
R. A. THOMPSON, Owner

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1399 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

MRS. HOWARD PATTILLO Z. A. RICE
HOWARD PATTILLO
Insurance Agency
Since 1866 *Insurance Only*
FIRE—AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY—CASUALTY—BONDS
Walnut 2345 702 Healey Bldg.

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Chajage's
Home of Heart o' the Pelt Furs
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
Furs repaired, cleaned, glazed, relined
Henry Sobelson, Prop. 220 Peachtree St.

"We Top 'em all"
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
141 Houston St., N. E. Walnut 5747

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

COLUMBUS

BEST FOR LESS
King's
SELF SERVICE STORES
Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables
Fresh Meats
Trade at Home—Strictly Home Owned

GEORGIA

COLUMBUS (Continued)

WADE DRY CLEANING CO.
Columbus' Most Modern Cleaning Plant
1302 17th Street
PHONE 326

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store
Try Our Cafeteria

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broghton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Globe Shoe Co.
17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

STUBBS HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE AND SPORTING GOODS
121-123 Congress Street, West
Johnson Sea-horse Outboard Motors

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

WE CHECK YOUR SHOES FROM TOE TO HEEL
They are carefully and neatly repaired with serviceable soles.
Complete shoe service for the entire family.
EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 20275

The VOGUE Beauty Shop
345 Bull St., Savannah, Ga.
MRS. MAE HINSON, Mgr.
DIAL 31543

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

CALL
JOHNSON'S
for Dependable
Coal and Fuel Oil
Dial 3-2187

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility.
DIAL 3-5191

GREENSBORO

DICK'S LAUNDRY
328 East Market Street
Phone 7101

Europe

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

GAMPER & CO. Aarau
Das Haus für schöne
Damen und Herren Confektion
Stoffneuheiten
Herren und Damen—Massateliers
90. Jahre Gamper-Qualität
MATERIALS

BASEL

H. BÜHLER
Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau
Steuerberatungen Revisionen
Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor
Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.

SWITZERLAND

BASEL (Continued)

Rindlisbacher
Damen- und Herrenwäsche, Mercerie
Bonneterie
Gerbergasse 5, neben Safranzunft
(Drapery, Underlinen)

WOLLENHOF
Freiestrasse 11 *for Teachers*
Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35
Ready Mades, Novelties
and Materials for Ladies

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 2.48.71

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WATCHES
GOLD and SILVERWARE
Large Assortment
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk
Walter Garbani
SÖHNE & CIE
Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417
(Painting, Plastering)

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Helvetia
NÄHMASCHINEN
Zeughausgasse 18.
(Sewing Machines)

KITCHEN INSTALLATIONS
Wwe. Christener's Erben
58 Kramgasse

MERCERIE BONNETERIE
J. KNUCHEL
Strümpfe in Allen Qualitäten
Etagengeschäft—Marktgasse 44
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

All sorts of BOOKS
A. FRANCKE A.G.
Bubenbergpl Berne

CORSETS
QUALITY
STYLE
BEAUTY
L. MÜLLER
SPITALGASSE 14

BIEL

Bonneterie
E. & M. Tanner
Hosiery recommande se

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE CARBONI
BÉE & SOLDATI
Tel. 2.25.38. Olio & Gas-Legna e Carboni di ogni Qualità e Provenienza
(WOOD AND COAL)

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations
Central Heating Repairs
"Le Rêve" Gas Stoves

ZURICH

SONNEN DROGERIE
SEEFELDSTR. 66 Tel. 4.23.16
SEEFELDSTR. 127 Tel. 4.32.68
Kräuter, Drogen
Chemikalien—Sanitätsartikel
Farbwaren, Parfumerien
Wir liefern gerne ins Haus
(GROCERS)

OTTO MEIER-HOTZ
PRIMA FLEISCH & WURSTWAREN
Lieferung prompt in's Haus
Badenerstrasse 155 Hardstrasse 89
Tel. 31 477 Tel. 37 036
(BUTCHERS)

GRAND COIFFEUR-SALON
für Damen & Herren
Sihlstrasse 33. Im Glockenhof
K. IPS Tel. 3.69.45
Hairdresser

Blumen-Krämer
Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38
und Hauptbahnhof
Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87
Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer.
(Florists)

HETTINGER
CARPETS—LINOLEUM
Talacker 24 Tel. 3.77.86

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited
Head Office for South Africa
Commercial Union Buildings
88-90, ST. GEORGES ST., CAPE TOWN
ALL CLASSES OF
INSURANCE
TRANSACTED
Also at Durban, Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg

Maskew Miller Art Gallery
Original Works by South African Artists, Agents for Medici, Homelovers and South African Prints
29, Adderley Street Cape Town

Chames & Nelsons Consolidated (Pty.) Ltd.
Associated with
YOUNG'S PROVISION STORES
GROCERS 95 PLEIN STREET
Daily Deliveries
Rumford Baking Powder, Heinz 57 Varieties, Crosse & Blackwell, Campbell's Soups, Ovaltine, Cocomalt, Post's Products, Kellogg's Products.

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Printers, Lithographers aand Carton Manufacturers
Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road
Telephone 2-5164

DURBAN

John Orr & Co.
WEST ST. DURBAN
(Pty) Ltd.
DURBAN & MARITZBURG
New Stocks Arrive by Mail to Replenish Our 52 Departments
Every Clothing, House Linen and Furnishing Item in Stock.

THE DAIRY SUPPLY & COLD STORAGE COY.
W. P. Booth (Pty.) Ltd., Proprietors
Meat Purveyors
86-88 Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Waverley Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
Branches: Estcourt Butchery, Stall 20, City Market. W. McDonalds Butchery, 99 Bulwer Road, and at Rossburgh, Seaview, Malvern and Isipingo Beach.

GEO. WOOLLEY & CO.
Noted for:—
FISH, POULTRY & PROVISIONS
Home Made Pickles a Speciality.
We stock Heinz Food Products
Rumford's Baking Powder
6-8 Commercial Road *(close to Station)*
Phone 22493

"STEVENS"
Ladies' Hairdressing and Beauty Parlours
Under Personal Supervision
Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed
Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0
W. W. STEVENS (Phone 22230)
4, Colonial Mutual Buildings (Skyscraper)
330 West Street

Gladden Every Day with flowers from
HOWDENS
(Manageress: Miss Molly Mills)
Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service
353 West St. Phone 23321
Residence 22303

COMBER & RUSSELL, Ltd.
Tennis—Golf—Football—Bowls—Cricket, Sports Clothing and Footwear. Men's Outfitting
343 West Street (Opposite Henwoods)
Phone 20249

MILLAR BROS.
for FLOWERS
and FLORAL WORK
PLANTS and SEEDS
Phones 25555 and (after hours) 46372
401 West Street

WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up-to-date in all Men's Apparel
Moderately Priced
376, West St. Phone 25289

PEACH & HATTON LTD.
For Furniture
Durban and Maritzburg

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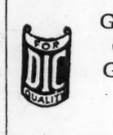

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American Action on Dakar Key to Stand at Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—How can the last, wavering South American opposition to full wartime co-operation with the United States be overcome? This is a question asked by North Americans and, also, by many South Americans who want all-out association with the democracies but cannot greatly influence the acts of those in authority.

The answer may lie in a suggestion lately put to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent by prominent but unofficial Argentine citizens. It is that many of the fears of those frequently represented as "die-hards" or pro-Nazis would largely disappear if the United States occupied Dakar. There is not the slightest doubt that, whatever the effect on southern security feelings, American or Anglo-American action of this kind would be unanimously applauded.

Pick up any South American newspaper or magazine, listen to any local broadcast or conference, and you will find a definite Dakar complex. Ostensibly, only Atlantic seaboard countries are interested. Actually, the Pacific feels the danger equally, for Chileans, Peruvians, and Bolivians know the whole continent is threatened by any naval power, even if only submarine, effectively exercised from the French port in West Africa.

Step to Full Association

The "Straits of Dakar" have been so dramatized in southern minds that there are few students or white-collar workers who could not give you the distance, by ocean miles or flying hours, between the "Brazilian bulge" and Vichy-controlled Dakar. Responsible leaders of opinion—and conservative governors—have always felt that an imperialistically minded power, controlling that base, would eventually have South America at its mercy. It might therefore be a culminating act of good neighborliness on the part of the United States to see that this threat does not materialize further than it has already.

South Americans with whom the Monitor correspondent has discussed this point have not suggested any co-operation in occupation, but they do sincerely believe its accomplishment would bring about immediate and full association with the Allied democracies. The only reservation is that, so far as possible, they wish to avoid an open declaration or war. This is because national economy is almost inextricably bound up with the activities of foreign communities, especially German and Italian.

If all German and Italian males were interned in countries like Argentina, Brazil and Chile, there is no doubt whatsoever that the operation of many essential national industries would be rendered extremely difficult. Foreigners do not so readily adopt South as they do North American citizenship. Britons and North Americans have offended South American dignity in the same way, though their communities have never been recognized as dangers to national autonomy.

Hitherto, the attitude of the conservative and moneyed classes has been quite fathomable. There was a definite fear that Germany was winning the war. This was encouraged by skillful propaganda and military deeds to back it up. There was also a sneaking admiration for dictatorial methods—Nazi, Fascist, or whatever the label—to retain power. The outlook of the rich and the ruling was that it was farsighted policy not to offend those who promised they would retain both money and power, even at the expense of their own people. It was pure selfishness.

Plenty of Patriotism

But this class of South Americans cannot be dismissed so ignominiously. The democratic spirit is not entirely absent from the higher social strata and there is certainly plenty of patriotism. With the United States actively arrayed on the Allied side, there is now no fear, despite initial reverses, of the ultimate outcome of the struggle.

And, whatever social readjustments are required after the war, there is no doubt that majority elements in South American as in European aristocracy would prefer a victory for liberalism. Why then, should not the situation be clinched by presenting them with a crowning if temporary token—the occupation of Dakar—as security for them and for all South Americans?

North Americans may reply that the occupation of Dakar is easier said than done. The British and Free French tried it one time and failed. South Americans, apparently, are not asking for this military undertaking. They merely point to the fact that their security would be largely insured thereby. With this insurance they—and especially the so-called oligarchy—would have no further excuse for wartime restraint hindering the democratic fighting effort.

U. S. to Aid Central America

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The United States took two steps today to bolster defense of the Panama Canal and Central America.

A $20,000,000 loan to the five Central American republics, so they can speed work on their portions of the Pan-American Highway—the land lifeline to the Panama Canal—was approved by the Public Works Administration.

Concurrently, Secretary of State Hull and Costa Rican Minister Luis Fernandez signed a $550,000 lend-lease agreement whereby Costa Rica, northern neighbor of Panama, can start the groundwork for its new army.

Secretary Hull said the loan to Costa Rica—first nation to declare war on Japan after the attack on Pearl Harbor—was part of the hemispheric defense plan. Mr. Fernandez said the money would be spent for small purchases of arms, to form the nucleus of a Costa Rican army designed to prevent any invasion of the strategically located country.

Of the $20,000,000, Costa Rica will receive $8,000,000. Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras already have an all-weather highway over which troops and supplies could pass to Panama without too much difficulty. The bulk of the remaining $12,000,000 will be spent in Nicaragua with the remainder going to iron out rough spots in the otner three countries.

From Mexico to Panama 62 per cent of the highway is now passable. One of the worst stretches is from a point 80 miles south of Mexico City to the Guatemalan border. Under a recent agreement with Mexico, that republic was given a virtual blank check on the Export-Import Bank to complete the remainder of the highway to its southern border.

Of the 356 miles of the Pan-American Highway route through Costa Rica, 250 are still merely trails. Costa Rica will spend its $8,000,000 loan, plus an additional $4,000,000 it must put up from its own treasury, in making these 250 miles passable.

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Carole Lombard In Plane Crash

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 17 (AP)—Carole Lombard, wife of Clark Gable, and 21 other passengers, including 15 Army fliers, were presumed killed last night in the crash of a Transcontinental & Western Air transport near Las Vegas, Nev.

The Army Air Corps Ferry Command at Long Beach, Calif., said the Army fliers aboard the liner were members of a Ferry Command returning to the Pacific Coast for new assignments. TWA said they boarded the plane at Albuquerque, N. M., where four other passengers were put off to make room for them.

The 21-passenger Douglas Sky Club made a brief stop at Las Vegas. Later workers at the Blue Diamond Mine saw a flare and heard an explosion.

A few minutes afterwards, Pilot Art Cheney of Western Air Lines, saw a fire on Table Mountain, about 40 miles southwest of Las Vegas, and radioed it was a TWA plane.

The plane crashed more than 8,000 feet up Table Mountain in the rugged Charleston Range. The ground is covered with several inches of snow.

Searchers in 25 automobiles left Las Vegas for the scene, but it is said they would have to use pack horses for nearly 20 miles of the journey into the Charleston Range, which rises from the Mohave Desert floor.

Miss Lombard was returning from Indianapolis, Ind., with her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Peters, and Otto Winkler, publicity man for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studio. She had gone there to help sell defense bonds. Mr. Gable is Chairman of the actors committee which assigns motion picture stars to assist the United States Treasury in bond sales over the country.

Miss Lombard, born in Fort Wayne, Ind., had volunteered for the trip to her home State. She sold $2,500,000 worth in one day, Thursday.

Prospecting in Argentina

World demand for strategic minerals has led to intensive prospecting in Argentina, according to the Department of Commerce.

Heavy Nippon Attack Begun On Philippines

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (AP)—The War Department announced yesterday that a heavy Japanese attack was in progress against the right flank of American and Philippine troops in the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

A communiqué said the enemy, well supported by aircraft and artillery, greatly outnumbered Gen. Douglas MacArthur's troops, but that the defenders "are stubbornly contesting the attempted advance."

General MacArthur's right flank is anchored on Manila Bay, and defends the lone highway extending southward down the rugged Bataan Peninsula to Corregidor Fortress at the entrance of the bay.

The communiqué, based on reports received up to 9:30 a. m., eastern standard time:

"1. Philippine Theater:

"Heavy Japanese attacks against the right flank of American and Philippine troops in the Bataan Peninsula is now in progress. This attack is well supported by aircraft and artillery. The assailants greatly outnumber the defending troops. However, our soldiers are stubbornly contesting the attempted advance.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

Hunt Intensifies for U-Boat

NEW YORK, Jan. 17 (AP)—Terse Navy confirmation of the presumable torpedoing of a second tanker in the New York City area intensified today the hunt for underwater craft along the Atlantic coast.

"An unknown number of survivors has been picked up," the Navy said in reporting that the 6,768-ton Coimbra, flying the flag of a United States ally, had been found in "a sinking condition" approximately 100 miles east of New York. No mention was made as to the whereabouts of the survivors.

The announcement said the tanker "is assumed to have been torpedoed by an enemy submarine." The time of the attack was fixed at about 9:30 a. m. (E. S. T.) Thursday, approximately 32 hours after the Panamanian tanker Norness fell victim to a submarine 50 miles to the east.

Maritime circles deemed it likely that the Coimbra survivors were picked up yesterday because Coast Guard and naval craft had searched the area thoroughly after a Coast Guard plane dropped food and drink to men seen in a lifeboat and on a raft. Until the Navy confirmation yesterday, that action of succor had constituted the only official word that a second ship had been sunk.

Many Shakeups in Capital

Continued from Page 1

American, and Canadian policies in half a dozen fields are believed to be imminent and are expected from the White House, possibly next week.

Meanwhile in America the shakeup of the Office of Production Management and reorganization under Mr. Nelson is accomplished, the new War Labor Board, under Chairman William H. Davis, organized Jan. 16, and the major pending economic matter in Congress, the price-control bill with power over America's whole economy has come to a head in conference, after finally passing both Houses, six months after the President first urged it. Mr. Roosevelt has taken a strong stand against efforts to weaken this bill, just as he has in giving a huge delegation of powers to Mr. Nelson. The firmer attitude is disclosed in both developments. The President virtually has served notice that he will veto the bill if the farm bloc amendments are not removed. Most observers here, recognizing the determination of the President and the public support for strong action, feel he will win out in his contest with Congress.

Tydings Amendment

A vicious feature of the Senate version of the bill, incidentally, which has escaped attention, is the Tydings amendment making all employees of OPA, receiving $4,000 or more, subject to senatorial confirmation. This means they may be put on the patronage pie counter with politics substituted for technical merit.

Washington still is gasping over the authority delegated to Mr. Nelson which makes him not only a "Beaverbrook," but a super-Beaverbrook. Such a grant of authority has not been seen since President Wilson named Bernard M. Baruch, head of the War Industries Board, and Mr. Nelson now gets powers that Mr. Baruch did not have. Indications are that OPM is to be liquidated and its work absorbed by the new War Production Board which Mr. Nelson heads. Just what happens to Sidney Hillman, OPM co-director in charge of labor matters, remains to be seen.

Belief of Mr. Roosevelt's critics at first that there might be some string tied to Mr. Nelson's powers seems to be unfounded. Supply has now been put into civilian hands and even the Army and Navy Munitions Board is told to make its reports to Mr. Roosevelt through Mr. Nelson. Notice is given that Mr. Nelson's decision "shall be final." He is given the last word in financing certain war undertakings. The setup which Mr. Nelson takes over was planned and written by Mr. Nelson's own advisers, it is understood. What it means is that Mr. Roosevelt has turned his attention to over-all questions of war and postwar strategy and slashed off a sizable hunk of supply problems and detail to be administered by a competent subordinate. It is all the more important because Mr. Roosevelt's past difficulty in delegating authority is notorious.

Even so, Mr. Roosevelt's preoccupation with global problems is less intense than was Woodrow Wilson's at the same stage. As an instance, the President met a big legislative conference today in an emergency plan to expand unemployment compensation to relieve workers made temporarily idle by plant conversion to war production. Tens of thousands of skilled Detroit auto workers are on the streets in mid-winter. It is the characteristic type of social problem with which the New Deal has wrestled for eight years, and Mr. Roosevelt shows no sign of losing interest in it.

Rio Parley

Continued from Page 1

with the Western Hemisphere, setting up an inter-American clearing house for action against fifth columns and smoking out the last vestiges of plots to tear the hemisphere apart from within. Other resolutions bearing on direct aid to the United States in the common struggle are coming from Latin-American delegations.

With the grist of these proposals in the mill, next week should see decisions great and small entered on the record of these stirring times.

With the work of the conference divided into two main committees, the delegates yesterday elected Foreign Minister Aranha, who is President of the parley, Chairman of the Defense Committee, and Ezequiel Padilla, Foreign Minister of Mexico, Chairman of the Economics Committee.

Commonwealth Fund's Benevolence

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 17—The Commonwealth Fund reported today that it had appropriated $1,841,332.46 in the year ending Sept. 30, 1941, for purposes associated with "the welfare of mankind."

Since the war began, the Fund, founded by Mrs. Stephen V. Harkness, has set aside $685,000 for war relief and related activities. It has made direct gifts thus far to the British War Relief Society, the United China Relief, the Greek War Relief Association, the American Field Service, the American Friends Service Committee, the United Service Organizations, and the American Red Cross, according to its twenty-third annual report, made public today.

Through Harvard University it has contributed to the Harvard Red Cross Epidemiological Unit, and in England the Fund is also represented by the Child Guidance Council and by a training course in mental health work at the London School of Economics and Political Science.

'Poor Richard' Medal To Publishers' Head

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17 (AP)—The Poor Richard Club's gold medal award of 1942 was presented last night to Walter M. Dear, President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, as a tribute to American journalism.

The presentation was made at the Club's annual dinner on the eve of the 236th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin, Philadelphia's No. 1 citizen, patriot, statesman, natural scientist, and publisher.

Mr. Dear, who also is publisher of the Jersey City, N. J., Jersey Journal, accepted the medal from Club President William Berry.

The award was the twelfth made by the Club composed of advertising men. It is given annually to the person selected by members as making an outstanding contribution to the advance of Ameri-

Britain's Strategic Choice: Is It Tripoli or Singapore?

Continued from Page 1

below the combined sea strength of the Allies the opinion is held that Hitler's plan for Nazi world domination is based to a large extent on the conquest of Africa from which there is an overland route to the Reich, if he can only open it up.

Land Operations

Land operations with close air support are his long suit and he is expected to try and play it in dramatic fashion now that he has blasted out, at great expense of men and material, a desolate "no man's land" in Russia to protect his left flank on any possibly contemplated southeastward drive through Turkey.

With threats of this kind impending the British must view with concern any substantial withdrawal of men and machines from the Middle East. Not only would a second British retirement from Bengazi look bad in the eyes of the Arabs and other peoples of the Middle East, but it might give General Rommel an opportunity to form his forces sufficiently to attack Egypt coincidentally with an onslaught on Turkey.

Addition of Iran and Iraq to the areas now under the command of General Auchinleck indicates that Britain is at least well aware of the possibility of a Nazi thrust through Turkey. But this does not necessarily prove that General Auchinleck will be allowed sufficient troops to guard against such an attack.

The Value of Singapore

For from the purely military standpoint, it can be argued, of course, that loss of Singapore would be a serious blow, giving the Japanese the opportunity for widespread and cumulatively significant operations.

Large numbers of Imperial troops are tied up in the Middle East just when they are needed in the Far East and the obviously satisfactory compromise hoped for is that Singapore holds out long enough for the Eighth Army to make a rapid finish of its avowed job of destroying General Rommel's army. Then a light garrison could be left to hold the North African territories and substantial forces would be released for duty elsewhere. But the difficulties of both operations are too well appreciated here today for the expression of any facile optimism regarding the prospects for this double event.

Meanwhile, the British press is showing considerable alarm over the possibility of reducing the African garrison.

In an analysis of the Mediterranean situation Morley Richards in the Daily Express says: "General Rommel's retreat, which he is carrying out brilliantly, may mean that the decision has to be taken on whether to continue pursuing him in force, thus giving up hope of sending reinforcements to Singapore from the Suez area."

No doubt as to Malayan opinion on this difficult choice is left by an excerpt from the Malaya Tribune printed in the Daily Herald. "We wonder if Bardia is a sufficient price for Penang and Hong Kong. Even a minor reverse here can be more disastrous and of more immediate consequence than the yielding of vast stretches of land in Libya." A similar view is expressed in the quotation from the Australian angle in the Sydney Daily Mirror "unless adequate air reinforcements are made available only a miracle can save Singapore."

"Singapore must not fall. Its fall would be a calamity for Australia and the British Empire and the whole Allied strategy in the Pacific."

This is another and more vigorous way of saying what E. P. Montgomery points out in the News Chronicle — "If Singapore should fall the South China Sea would become a Japanese lake."

Difficulties in the Way

And the difficulties of preventing such an extremely undesirable occurrence are emphasized by implication in a restrained dispatch from Cairo to the London Times in which the writer says "the change [of commands] draws attention to the fact that the responsibilities of the Mediterranean command are by no means limited to the Libya campaign. The Germans—probably deliberately—are creating the impression that they intend to attack through Turkey . . . General Auchinleck cannot afford to be too deeply committed in Libya to meet such a threat with adequate forces."

As Maj. Gen. P. C. Mackey declares in the Daily Telegram, "The ultimate security of India depends on events in the Middle East on one side and on events in Burma and Malaya on the other."

Singapore

Continued from Page 1

cessful attack on launches and barges laden with troops near the mouth of the Muar River," the communiqué added. "One of the launches blew up when attacked and heavy casualties were inflicted on personnel in the barges."

The Muar River flows into Malacca Strait.

Johore Invaded

The British also acknowledged a Japanese penetration into Johore State, the last of the nine Malay States not occupied or penetrated by the invaders.

The communiqué announced that British artillery was pounding Japanese forward elements in Gemas, a railway junction city 110 miles from Singapore in Northern Johore State.

It said contact was slight on the eastern part of the front, confined mainly to patrolling.

It was in the section above Gemas, in the state of Negri Sembilan, that the British reported yesterday fresh Australian troops had blasted a column of Japanese in their first action since the invasion began last month.

Besides hitting at the Japanese swarming into the Muar River section, RAF bombers were reported to have carried out more attacks against Japanese transport in the Gemas-Tampin area and destroyed a large number of vehicles and damaged others.

British Bombers Active

British bombers, furiously striking at the Japanese invasion sweep down the coast of the Strait of Malacca, attacked enemy shipping off the State of Malacca. The British said bombs were dropped on a two-masted schooner, which was enveloped in spray, and that another was heavily machine gunned.

Severe damage also was reported inflicted on a large concentration of small boats.

The major battle for Singapore apparently was developing as the main body of Japanese soldiers neared the Pownall line thrown up by the Australian, British, and Imperial defenders of Singapore.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller

"I understand you're calling in all private yachts."

Hobby Nobbing

Hobbies for Fun

By Irving Bacchus

Is your hobby supposedly unique? Don't be surprised if someday an entire clan springs up, promoting the same diversion! Two heads must create an advantage, for thousands of gamboling hobbyists have organized odd societies promoting everything from lolling in the bath to barber shop singing.

Everyone scores a faux pas at some time and the Dallas, Texas, Bonehead Club gives official recognition to this fact. Those who would like to follow up with personal chastisement might join The Self Kicking Club of America. Originator T. W. Haywood of New Bern, N. C., also invented a machine to do the job.

Order of Soakers!

Greeting cards from Josh Sarasohn, several years ago, certified recipients as members in good standing of the Independent Order of Soakers. Fifteen thousand people who like to read in the bath are I. O. S. brothers today. Illustrious contemporaries include G. B. Shaw.

"How many Fred Smiths live in the United States?" wondered a New Yorker by that name. Today the Fred Smiths of America are organized—5,000 of them. One unusual fellow, Smith Frederick, has honorary status. Your neighborhood tellers-of-tall-tales may now compete on a national scale. O. C. Hulett of Burlington, Wis., created the Liars Club of America. A yearly champion is selected.

Organ Pumpers, Etc.

Rare qualifications are needed to affiliate with such unusual tribes as The Guild of Former Pipe Organ Pumpers and The Society of Former Circus Elephant Water Toters. A lusty voice and a few warbling friends entitles one to kinship with the Society for Preservation of Barber Shop Singing.

The state of matrimony has also influenced the trend. A Flint, Michigan, hobbyist organized the Abused Husbands Protective Association and his wife retaliated with a Society for Better Conditions for Wives. Sioux City, Iowa, wives admitted temporary defeat by creating a Spanked Wives Club.

Gourds, tin soldiers, and miniature bottles are collectors' oddities which enjoy organized promotion. One hobbyist explains, "These queer clubs . . . are good humored and democratic as Will Rogers and the little red schoolhouse."

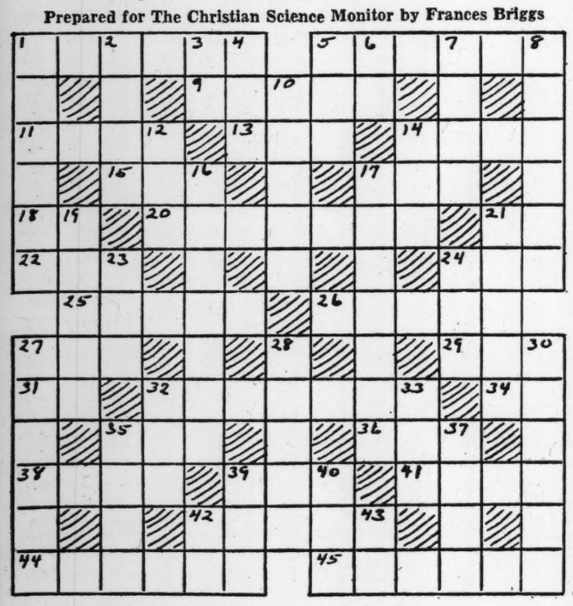
Wide World

Outstanding Barber-Shop Quartet

These members of the Oklahoma City Police Department call themselves the "Flatfoot Four" and have won a national championship for quartet singing.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was author of "What Every Woman Knows"?
5—What English author and actor was born in 1671?
9—Who was a giant and mighty hunter of Greek fable?
11—What is a sloping passageway between levels in a building?
13—Skill.
14—John Dryden was what?
15—Would you eat, pet, or row a plantain?
17—What article of apparel would be made of bangkok?
18—Neuter pronoun.
20—What article of apparel would you get from a couturier?
21—Flemish (abbr.).
22—Who is one of those you might find in a cloister?
24—Female rabbit is what?
25—If you were in Stuttgart, in what direction would you travel to reach Bremen?
26—Where does an abbot rule?
27—Isaac of York is what in "Ivanhoe"?
29—What is a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
31—You and me.
32—Sellers are what?
34—What is an artificial language?
35—What is a counter at which food is served to customers?
36—What is mark from which players at marbles shoot?
38—What fuel would you get from a bog?
39—What is a river of Germany?
41—Who is in love with Virginia in well-known romance?
42—Builder in stone or brick is what?
44—What is a variety of tumbler pigeon?
45—What is familiar title of collection of essays by Thoreau?

Down

1—Where is Unter den Linden?
2—What place is scene of opera "Tosca"?
3—Whom did Hera change into a heifer?
4—Age.
5—Small bed is what?
6—Within.
7—A crimper would be used in making what article of apparel?
8—What is sound-producing organ on a rattlesnake's tail?
10—A pooka is mentioned in folklore of what people?
12—Writing tablet is what?
14—Dance step.
16—Who is friend and henchman of Jingle in "Pickwick Papers"?
17—Who composed music for "The Red Mill"?
19—What would you get from a heckelphone (pl.)?
21—Lobby of a theater is what?
23—At this time.
24—What European country lies between North Sea and Baltic (abbr.)?
27—What is a loose upper garment?
28—Who was second President of United States?
30—What is a corded fabric of many varieties?
32—Large cistern is what?
33—Juice of plants is what?
35—What is arched handle of a kettle?
37—What is a light pliant stick?
39—Organ of hearing.
40—Female of the swine is what?
42—Myself.
43—What is symbol for natrium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

A WISE and good man is composed and happy; a fool is always worried and full of distress.—CONFUCIUS.

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What two stumblingblocks face the Pan-American Conference of Foreign Ministers?

2. Who is now the unquestioned czar of the U. S. war production effort?

3. How many workers were engaged in war production at the end of 1941? How many more must be added to this figure in 1942?

4. From what source did the Navy Relief Society recently receive its largest single contribution?

5. How soon will the U. S. have enough synthetic rubber to supply all military and some civilian needs of the country?

6. The U. S. Army is to be—doubled, tripled—during 1942. Which estimate is correct?

7. What serious racial problem faces the Hawaiian Island of Oahu?

8. What is the present status of Japanese-Russian relations?

9. What prominent educator has proposed that future Army and Navy officers be recruited from poor as well as rich families?

10. Why may men's double-breasted suits soon become scarce?

(Answers to these questions appear elsewhere on this page.)

Brevities

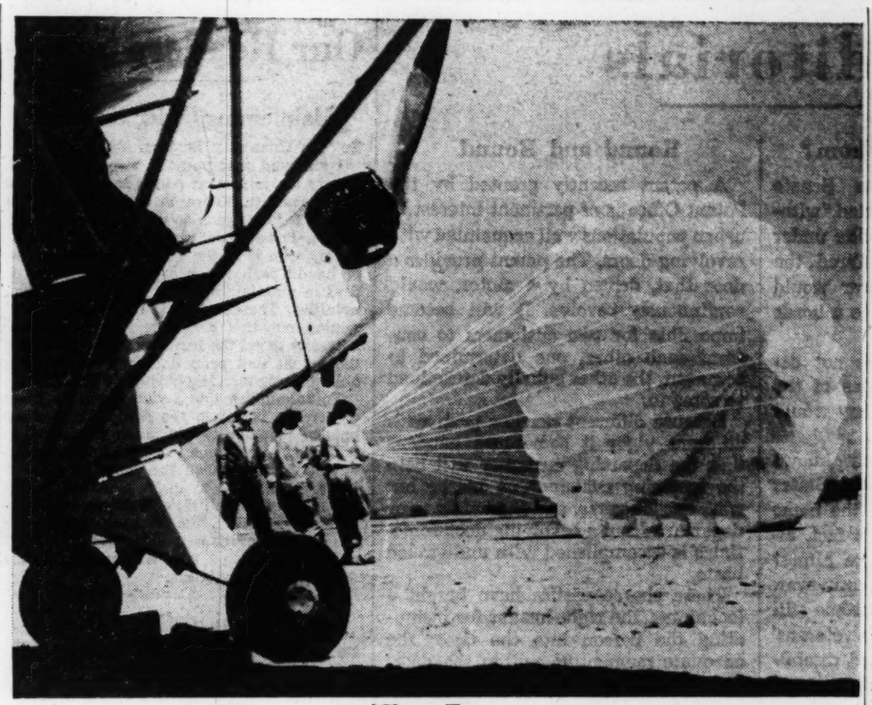
Punch ©: A correspondent says he does not object to his daughter wearing trousers, except that the garments evidently encourage her to stand in front of the fire like a man or an isosceles triangle.

Ryan in Boston Herald: With all the new regulations, the strict rationing, and this, that, and the other, it begins to look as if the time were fast approaching when we'll be saying, "Gitup!" instead of, "Fillerup!"

Detroit News: Every so often an answers editor must make it clear again that the Statue of Liberty was brought from France in parts and assembled here, thus dispelling a notion that she swam.

Louisville Courier-Journal: One great advantage about this Russian return to the places whence they were dislodged is that Russian names sound much the same backwards or forwards.

Dallas News: Wake Island is only a dot on the map, but our Marines never considered themselves on the spot.



'Chute Test

For this timely picture, Albert V. Baez, Staten Island, N. Y., was awarded the annual grand prize in a snapshot contest conducted by the Lycoming Star, house organ of the Lycoming Division of the Aviation Corporation.

Current Events Test

Answers

1. The two outstanding issues facing the delegates of 21 republics meeting in Rio de Janeiro—the question of whether or not Argentina will co-operate in the formation of a united anti-Axis front and the settlement of the Peru-Ecuador boundary conflict.

2. Donald M. Nelson is the new supreme commander of the nation's vast war production program.

3. Sydney Hillman declared that 5,000,000 workers were engaged in war production at the close of 1941 and "at least 10,000,000 others" must be added in 1942.

4. The treasury of the Navy Relief Society was enriched by the largest single contribution in its history when Joe Louis, heavyweight boxing champion, and Producer Mike Jacobs presented a check for $89,092.01 to Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews.

5. In about 18 months, according to the $400,000,000 rubber production program outlined by Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator. The plans call for a production rate of 400,000 tons of artificial rubber annually.

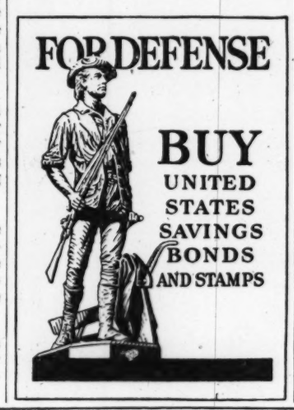
6. Doubled is correct. The U. S. Army's manpower is to be increased from 1,700,000 to 3,600,000 in 1942.

7. Secretary of the Navy Knox has expressed strong concern over the unsettled problem of the thousands of Japanese inhabiting the island of Oahu. He pointed out that out of a total population on Oahu of 423,330 there were 157,905 persons of Japanese racial stock, and that 37,353 of these were foreign born and were therefore aliens.

8. Russian-Japanese relations remain unchanged and will be governed by the two nations' neutrality pact, according to S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

9. Dr. Jones B. Conant, President of Harvard University, proposed in his annual report that the Federal Government pay college expenses for thousands of high school boys who are considered officer material. President Conant pointed out that at present commissioned officers who have not had college training are rare, and "it is unfortunately true that the college community is largely drawn from the more prosperous upper third of the nation."

10. Because of the need to conserve wool this type of suit will become scarcer. Yardage saved in eliminating the front overlap in all men's double-breasted suits manufactured annually in this country would be sufficient for 500,000 additional single-breasted suits.



In Lighter Vein

A "No" Man

"What kind of a fellow is Smith?"

"Well, if you ever see a man trying to borrow money from another, the fellow shaking his head is Smith."—Tit-Bits.

Current Events in Maine

We've heard from a Maine lawyer who has a monthly personal transaction with a neighboring farmer, a milk bill or some such. Anyway, he stopped by the farm last week and, in the course of a chat with the farmer, remarked, "Well, lots of things have happened since the last time I saw you, Walter." "Yep," Walter said. "Sure have. Been some snow, and the lake's most froze over solid."—The New Yorker.

Just Like a Husband

With war rationing and all, British housewives are rather hard put sometimes to present new dishes for the table and when they do they are rather proud of it. One lady in particular had purchased a can of "Fish Cakes," fried them carefully, and then added some potato chips. Said friend husband after dinner that evening: "Tell the butcher not to send us meat like that again."

Musings of a London Housewife

London

One egg per person per month! Yes, that's our limit.

Dad had his egg boiled—and what a treat! Young son had one half of his scrambled with a few fine bread crumbs, and the other mixed with finely chopped potatoes—and fried, each portion provided one breakfast. There remained an egg for Mother, and what to do with it? Shall it go in a cake? How nice to have a good homemade cake with an egg in it. But no, that would be too extravagant. How about an egg batter, etc.? Well, after all, one could make things like that with egg powder, so a real egg would be rather wasted there. Perhaps an omelette for two, with bread crumbs and a little cheese, or an egg and bacon—nice dish for a Sunday morning breakfast!

And so the indecision went on for two whole weeks. Then the appalling thought, how long since that egg had ceased acquaintance with that hen? Would it be good any longer? And then—rather unexpectedly, arrived a soldier son, home on leave. He was very hungry. What to give him? Why, of course, bacon and egg! Proudly, the egg was taken from its place on the egg rack. Yes, . . . it was good!

"Whose egg is this?" asked the soldier son.

"Yours," happily replied Mother.

—Mrs. A. B. H.

A Verse for Today . . .

Unto thee, O my strength, will I sing: for GOD *is my defence, and the* GOD *of mercy.*

—Ps. 59:17

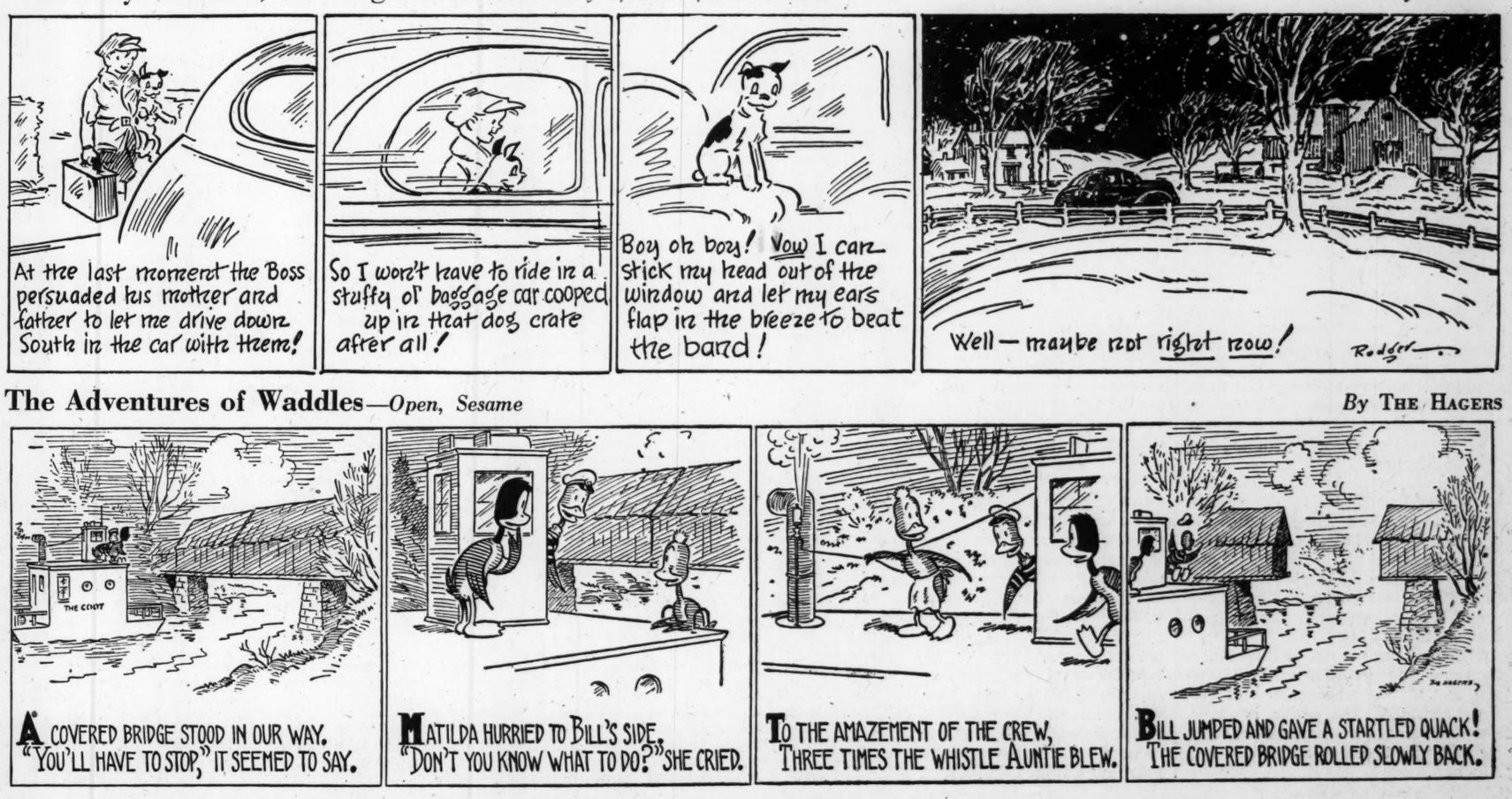
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*De Luxe*

By Le Pelley

YOU NO DOUBT WOULD LIKE OUR SPECIAL CLIP— GALLANT LE ROI !
YOU SEE WE TRIM IT SO! THEN IT TAPERS OFF INTO A SEMI-PAGE BOY OR AMERICAN ALFALFA !
BUT PERHAPS YOU WOULD LIKE SOMETHING BETWEEN A CREW AND A YALE BOWL .... SOMETHING JUST BORDERING ON THE SWISS SHORT-SNIP A LA BENSON
IT LOOKS JUST LIKE A PLAIN OLD HAIRCUT TO ME !
le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*There'll Be Plenty of Time for That Later*

By Rodgers


At the last moment the Boss persuaded his mother and father to let me drive down South in the car with them!
So I won't have to ride in a stuffy ol' baggage car cooped up in that dog crate after all!
Boy oh boy! Now I can stick my head out of the window and let my ears flap in the breeze to beat the band!
Well— maybe not right now!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Open, Sesame*

By The Hagers

A COVERED BRIDGE STOOD IN OUR WAY. "YOU'LL HAVE TO STOP," IT SEEMED TO SAY.
MATILDA HURRIED TO BILL'S SIDE. "DON'T YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO?" SHE CRIED.
TO THE AMAZEMENT OF THE CREW, THREE TIMES THE WHISTLE AUNTIE BLEW.
BILL JUMPED AND GAVE A STARTLED QUACK! THE COVERED BRIDGE ROLLED SLOWLY BACK.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Who Should Pay Whom?

A subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee has reported "without recommendation" two bills under which people who had suffered the hardships and injuries of war would soon begin paying pensions to a horde of people who had not.

Of course, the purpose is not described that way in the titles of the bills. But here is the way they would work:

To begin with, everybody knows that everybody in the United States with any income worthy of the name is going to have to begin—in fact, already has begun—to pay the almost unimaginable costs of the present war. That is all right. The same people still are taxing themselves to pay veterans' benefits to men who incurred disabilities in the last war and to families of men who were lost. That, too, is more than all right.

But now it is proposed in one bill to pay pensions of $40 a month to all World War veterans at the age of 65 regardless of need, regardless of adjusted compensation and other benefits which were supposed to make pensions unnecessary, and regardless of the old-age assistance which States provide generally under the Social Security Act.

In another bill it is proposed to pay pensions of from $20 to $56 a month to dependent widows of veterans, the payment being scaled according to the number of dependent children. Under this measure a young woman who married a veteran as recently as May 12, 1938, might expect that on his passing she and her children if any would receive pensions for the rest of her life.

The cost of these two measures this year is estimated by the Veterans Administration at about $34,000,000. From this figure the outlay will increase until the eventual cost under each bill by the end of the century will be about $5,000,000,000. A large part of this will go to training camp veterans who never were near the smoke of battle. Another large part will go to women who were mere children during the war for which they are being paid and to their children who have had in most instances as favorable a start in life as their playmates.

The money paid to these groups will be gathered from practically everybody in the United States, including many whose incomes are no greater than the pensions to which they are contributing, including citizens who are skimping and sacrificing to help buy guns for the present war, and including families of veterans who gave their lives in the last war or at Pearl Harbor or in the Philippines.

Yet this political pension grab is cloaked and sugar-coated as "veterans' legislation"! Little wonder that the subcommittee saw fit to ease it toward the calendar "without recommendation." The members of the full committee should have a very definite recommendation to make about it. They should shove it so far back into a pigeonhole that it will expire there with the end of the congressional session.

The Bridgewater Tragedy

Massachusetts citizens, awaiting the result of three investigations now under way into conditions at the Bridgewater State Prison Farm, may well ask if such incidents as the recent attempted "break," in which three guards were brutally slain, can be avoided.

Penal authorities familiar with the Bridgewater situation point out that the so-called defective delinquents housed there are deemed wholly unaccountable and dangerous and that outbreaks are not infrequent. Moreover, the Bridgewater institution is badly overcrowded, with close to 2,600 inmates. From the standpoint of good penal practice the ideal institution would have not more than 500 inmates. Too, the average pay of institution guards is low and insufficient to attract younger men capable of handling the type of prisoners kept there.

Twice Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has asked the Legislature to appropriate funds for a new building to house the criminally insane. Both Commissioner of Correction Arthur T. Lyman and James Warren, Superintendent of Bridgewater State Prison Farm, have urged approval of the Governor's recommendation.

The Governor has said that construction, even if approved, would be impractical at this time because of material shortages. The public, however, may demand that some temporary measures be taken to alleviate a bad situation.

Round and Round

A patent recently granted by the Patent Office is of pertinent interest to urban populations well acquainted with revolving doors. The patent provides a door that, driven by a motor, would continuously revolve. It will become impossible for two customers to confront each other, one determined to come out, the other equally determined to come in.

Because different persons push with different vigor it sometimes happens that the departing customer will help the incoming customer on his or her way, or vice versa, and the entrance or departure from a revolving door sometimes is accomplished with undignified haste.

These characteristics have taught a technique: the right instant for insinuating the person into the door; the adequate momentum within the door; and the deft escape from the door when it has reached the desired point of ingress or egress. The technique is now altogether familiar.

Would an automatically revolving door be a real improvement on the customer-propelled revolving door? It is open to debate. For one thing, there would be no opportunity left for the hesitant customer to wait till the door stopped and try to get in or out before anybody else tried to get out or in.

Checkers in the China Sea

Ever since Pearl Harbor the American people have been impatiently asking, "What is the Navy doing?" Here and there they are beginning to get an answer, as in the latest reports of Japanese ships sunk "somewhere west of Hawaii." American forces have yet to "beat the Dutch" average of an enemy ship a day, but with five in one day they have marked up the biggest single blow against Japan by the ABCD powers—outside China's great victory at Changsha.

These reports do not disclose just how the United States Navy is deployed, but the indications are that only air and submarine forces are engaged. Except for the ships accounted for by the heroic defenders of Wake Island and by bombers around Luzon in the first days of the war, the vessels sunk have been transports and supply ships. There has been, apparently, no major clash of warships. Secretary Knox intimates that no decisive fleet action should be expected soon.

The immediate urgency is to check the far-flung Japanese attacks. Nearly every day has produced news of a fresh one. Lately they have been concentrated chiefly in the China Sea. There are, however, thousands of islands in that triangle between Singapore, Manila, and Amboina, and hundreds which the Japanese can use as steppingstones. In this area the war is an air and island affair, with ships principally employed in carrying supplies of men and materials to outposts from which aircraft can hop to new bases.

If we think of a checkerboard, the islands are spots—with the sea forming the spaces between—by which the opponents move forward. There is an advantage in establishing an advance line, particularly if "backed up" so its "men" cannot be "jumped." The Japanese have been pushing such a line down into the Dutch East Indies as at Sarawak, Tarakan, Amboina, Sorong, and even into New Britain, east of New Guinea. Some of these points they have captured, others they have merely bombed.

But this is "Chinese checkers," with airplanes leap-frogging far afield, so that from this line the Japanese can threaten almost all the Dutch holdings and flank the route by which American reinforcements would come. They reached one end of the "king row" at Manila and since then have been using the Philippines as a base for attacking the Dutch. They have come close at the other end, Singapore. If the Allies had sea power enough to risk a drive right at Japan itself and could destroy its fleet in one action, they could then cut off these long fingers of attack.

Short of that, their problem is to establish a firm supply base in Australia and move forward as rapidly as they can on all this island checkerboard. With airplanes—enough of them—and with ships to bring up supplies, this can be done. Submarines and bombers will meanwhile try to cut the enemy supply lines. That apparently is the present stage. It probably will be followed by a gradual attainment of air superiority before the Japanese advance bases can be turned into counter-attack bases. When bases have been secured we may hear, and Tokyo may hear, more from the Navy.

Our Readers Say—

Maintaining Order Essential

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am glad that you are stressing so efficiently the important points in regard to the world conflict. There is one phase of this which I feel needs to be kept before the public, however. We are dealing with an enemy who is in the same class as the thug or bandit with which a peace officer has to deal in maintaining order in our local communities. Therefore, it is not a question of wiping out this banditry; rather is it the necessity to get the banditry under control to the extent that peace-loving people will be able to go about their business unmolested.

To accomplish this a victory with a peace conference is not in the cards. The nations banded together to put down this banditry will need to continue to police the world indefinitely, very much the same as we continue indefinitely to have peace officers in our local communities; and unless we accept this responsibility, the chances are that all the positive results possible from this war will not be obtained. JAMES C. CASSELL, JR.

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Compromising Conscience?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It may be that the United States State Department has some very good reason for its policy of appeasement of Vichy, but the results of that policy so far have not been anything to boast about. Collaboration certainly has not stopped. After the "Scheherazade" incident, Weygand was removed. When the Axis Powers need French territory for their purposes, they can get it. When the Allies need it, they must fight for it.

But more important than any of this, is the question of morale, both here and abroad. If we are fighting for the things we say we believe in, it is rather a jolt to find the State Department not upholding the things we are fighting for. In other words, the State Department seems to be so wrapped up in diplomacy that it overlooks the problem of public reaction. Yet in the long run it is probably wiser to concentrate on principles and not on compromises with one's conscience, regardless of the immediate advantages to be obtained from compromise. Certainly we should be far more honest with ourselves. B. W. FRAZIER

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Air Raids and Old Music

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In these days of preparation for possible raids many of us are clearing out our attics and finding long-forgotten treasures, literary, artistic, and musical. May I put in a word for early musical Americana? Many people may have in old trunks song-books published in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and some may have manuscript music books compiled by their ancestors, containing songs and music long out of print, and of great interest to musicians. Some of this music may be unique, and even priceless.

The Harris Collection at the John Hay Library, Brown University, Providence, R. I., would be a good repository for music which its owners have no space to keep. This collection is the most important of early American libraries of poetry and music, save that of the Library of Congress, and includes a great deal of folk verse, and song and dance music, printed in manuscript.

Why not make America culturally richer as a by-product of our A. R. P.!

Jamaica Plain, Mass. ELNO SHERMAN

Barely Hanging On

2,700 Miles by Truck to Join the Desert Army

SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA

Dear Mum and Dad:

Well, here we are in North Africa and what a journey we've made! Twenty-seven hundred miles so far, and driving every inch of the way. It has been arduous at times, but I wouldn't have missed the experience for anything. Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, and Egypt. The movement of the entire Brigade's transport over 3,000 miles of dangerous country is unparalleled in history. (So I'm told.)

We were split into sections of roughly 100 vehicles, and dispatched from Kenya at intervals. . . . Of 120 trucks we only lost one, and that because of lack of spares. Water was the serious problem in the desert.

We left Nanyuki, near Nairobi in Kenya six weeks ago, and headed for Kisumu, on Lake Victoria. This part of Kenya is fine country. It is high up, well watered, and the soil just bursts with fertility. The natives are clean and happy and well looked after by an excellent governing system. Livingstone started it all round this district. Then into Uganda with its bananas and swampy jungles. Nasty swamps here, but spanned fortunately by excellent roads. Without question the Uganda roads are the best I've seen in Africa. Smooth, wide, and well kept, they are a traveler's joy. . . .

At the Sudan border, I traded (quite against the Army regulations of course) an empty petrol box for an enormous bunch of bananas (about 70). The natives treasured the boxes and tins which we discarded. . . .

* * *

Soon we were running through a blazing hot country with a searing wind, like a dragon's breath. We had intermittent glimpses of the Nile, and one night we camped right on its muddy banks. Like a shot the boys were out, undressed, and naked into the river, despite warnings about crocodiles! . . .

And then Khartoum, after nearly three weeks on the road.

I didn't say that in Kenya, after two days on the road, we were held up for nine days by rain. Just couldn't move for mud! Anyway we got to Khartoum, and spent a few days in the British barracks there.

And now starts the grim part of our journey. Out in the wide open desert, no roads, just tracks, but still in sight of the river, bless it. We keep the river in sight, more or less, driving through each sweating day, over terrible rough tracks, continually getting stuck in the sand, flopping out dead tired in the evening, and so to Wadi Halfa, the hottest place in the British Empire. Stayed here a few days resting. Took a trip on an Arab dhow up the Nile to the ruins of an old temple of 2000 B. C.

And then a final dash to our present destination. I'll never forget those few days. It was over blazing desert with treacherous soft sand patches and rocky hills. The trucks just sank in the sand like flies on fly paper and had to be heaved out by digging and pushing. From the break of dawn till dusk we were slogging all day at it. Hundred and twenty in the shade, a million in the sun, water scarce, radiators boiling precious water away in next to no time, throats permanently parched, and not knowing any minute when one might strike a soft patch and bog down.

* * *

Our section took eight days over this bit, making as little sometimes as 20 miles a day, and just about got in here on its last legs and drop of water. My radiator behaved fairly well in that it only used four to six gallons of water per day. Some used up to thirty. Anyway here we are safe and sound, with 2,700 miles of excellent experience behind us. . . . Other brigades have probably gone by sea . . . but I wouldn't have exchanged the wealth of sights and scenes for a first-class cabin in the Queen Mary. DAVE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Hard Way

By Frank L. Perrin

Compelled, as the peoples of almost the whole world are today, to discover means and decide upon methods of restoring order where chaos now exists, two related problems present themselves for reasonable consideration. The first, but at the moment not the one of seemingly greatest importance is this: What course, other than the one followed, should the peoples of the present so-called allied nations have taken, a generation or more ago, to avert or make impossible such a war as that in which we are now engaged? That question, at the time it was first propounded after the surrender of German forces in World War I, was of prime importance. It is only because it was not so considered that it yields the place of greater importance at the moment to the problem of determining, finally and decisively, the problems of the war now being waged by the so-called Axis forces.

Looking backward even much farther than events preceding the so-called peace even now so cruelly interrupted, those of us most charitably inclined are unable to escape the conclusion, documented all too convincingly, that in the democracies, as well as elsewhere, the people have either chosen deliberately or have been compelled to accept and follow the hard way. There has always persisted, whether or not we willingly admit it, the vainglorious belief that when the time came—if it ever did—we of whatever country or whatever political faith, would be able to correct our own mistakes, as well as the mistakes of our less favored enemy neighbors, by the arbitrament of arms.

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Yes, we might as well admit it here and now. We in America and England, in Russia and in China, have, deliberately and maybe a little boastfully and cocksurely, chosen the hard way. But it may be that in choosing this method of arbitration and eventual armistice in preparation for some future trial of strength, the nations now allied have labored under the misunderstanding that something in the nature of a gentlemen's agreement prescribed the methods of preparation for and the means of imposing war. We insist, perhaps apologetically, that in discussing war we had no thought or expectation of indulging in any such folly as total war.

It is just as unreasonable to imagine as it is to refuse to believe that those who have arrayed themselves and staked their all in armed opposition to the democracies and their allies did not allow themselves to be convinced that, in the first instance, theirs was a defensive rather than an offensive undertaking. One can at least be charitable enough to admit this. Their mistake was in accepting the leadership, in what became the aggressor nations, of those who sought to achieve greatness while professing to seek glory and opportunity for those they served selfishly and misrepresented so miserably. Whatever may be the political and economic status of the people of Germany and Italy in the years after the present war, neither Hitler nor Mussolini will be glorified. Both are, in fact, betrayers, not champions, of their people.

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Those with vision keen enough, or imagination sane enough to forecast the terms and conditions of that peace which one day must be agreed upon may wisely look backward in serious contemplation. No peace worthy of the name followed the former great war. Preparations for what is going on now began almost as soon as the ill-advised peace conference in Versailles adjourned. The mistakes made there, now regretfully admitted because they have been proved to be mistakes, must not be repeated. There must be no economic subjugation of any nation or any people. By subjugation, economically, the opportunity is presented to those who inflame hatred and teach the doctrine of revenge. Reasonable economic equality can be assured among nations just as surely as it can be assured within individual nations.

On the other hand, and of equal importance, is the fact that economic independence cannot be enjoyed in a country whose people, under whatever influence or by whatever impulse actuated, dedicate their effort, their resources, and their thoughts to preparations for a war of conquest or revenge. Realizing this, as it is hoped we may, the world of tomorrow, or next year, or the year to follow, must be policed by a peace army, an army manned and commanded by those with vision clear enough to realize the folly of temporization and political expediency.

This sturdy old world of ours cannot forever be expected to sustain, without serious results, the onslaughts of destructive forces. Evil is quick to appropriate to its own uses the implements and devices which should be harmless and beneficial. Such misappropriation and misuse can be prevented. It can be stopped.

Law and order can be established and maintained. In the American West, at an earlier period, the chief peace officer of a city or county summoned what is known as a posse comitatus. To this posse was delegated the power to restore order and to preserve order. Those instructions were followed invariably. They were followed in the hard way at the beginning, but in the easy way in the end.

The Wide Horizon

Japanese in California

By Dr. Olive Swezy

BERKELEY, CALIF.

Most of the Japanese in the United States are to be found in California. There they number 93,717, of whom 33,569 are aliens. Most of these live in well defined localities. Outside of the cities and towns, where gardening and housework are the principal occupations—though all other types of industry are represented, including the learned professions—Japanese are most numerous on truck farms and as fishermen.

In some sections of the State it may almost be said that the Japanese have a monopoly of the industry that produces the green vegetables which are California's especial pride for twelve months of the year. There are two main reasons for this, one of which is that it is an occupation dear to the heart of these little men who have followed it for centuries. Most Americans who turn to farms envision their future in terms of hundreds, even thousands, of acres, where machinery may be used to perform most of the work. To the Japanese, on the other hand, a few acres offer endless opportunities for work for himself and his family. A few have farms comparable with those of their white neighbors, but most are limited to a few acres.

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The 1940 census provides pertinent data on the comparative number and value of the farms held by whites and Japanese in this State. Of the total number of farms, Japanese hold about 4 per cent, with 3 per cent of the value. The estimated value per acre of these farms shows a different ratio. The Japanese hold 5,135 farms, with 226,094 acres and a value of $65,780,572. The average number of acres per farm is forty-four, while the average value per acre is $290.

The number of farms held by whites is 125,928, with a total of 30,168,554 acres and a total value of $2,090,648,614. The average number of acres per farm is 239 and the average value per acre is $69.

This difference between land values is due to two causes, one of which is location. Most Japanese truck farms are situated near centers of population. These are in the valleys and near the coast. The Sacramento Valley, the Peninsula south of San Francisco and the sections around the cities in the southern part of the State contain the majority of these farms. Most of these were located near the tables to be supplied before iced cars made this an unnecessary precaution.

It has recently been pointed out that Japanese farms are thickly strewn around the newly built defense plants in Southern California where defense industries cluster like flies. In all fairness it should also be pointed out that these farms antedated the defense plants, many of them of long years' standing.

It must also be remembered that in these days when everyone either has become a member of the armed forces or a worker in defense plants, the product of these truck farms has become as vital to national defense as any other industry. To curtail the activities of their Japanese operators would bare the shelves of many stores in California as well as elsewhere of these necessary elements of national existence and morale. In the first few days after Pearl Harbor startled the world, there was much talk about the danger from these unfortunately placed people. However, the common sense of the majority of our citizens quickly re-established itself and the Japanese farmers went on with their tasks unmolested.

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A second factor that is most important in the assessment of the value of these farms, is the habits of the Japanese themselves. Fresh from Japan where a "farm" may consist of a piece of land anywhere from a foot square to a few rods in extent, the plots of ten to forty or more acres upon which they are established in this country are indeed "colossal." And, what is more important, the tendency is to cultivate these acres down to the last corner with the same intensity as they did the square foot in Japan. Therein lies the secret of their success. And, also tremendously important, the question of labor is not the problem that it has become elsewhere, for the labor of the entire family usually suffices.

Their loyalty? Love of the land is deeply ingrained in these people. With their memories of their former inches of land, they may be depended on to fight to retain the acres they have acquired in this land where there are no coolies.

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